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## Japan Demands Apology; Van Zeeland Aids Refugees; Air Line Curtails Service

**The World's Day—At a Glance**
**Aug. 9, 1939**

### British Apology Demanded in Swatow Clash

HONG KONG (AP)—The Japanese today presented to British naval and consular authorities five demands growing out of the injury of a Chinese at Swatow, Aug. 7.

The Chinese was one of a crowd engaged in an anti-British demonstration before the British Consulate. After the demonstration started, sailors from the British destroyer Tenedos took up positions before the Consulate. British accounts said a demonstrator was injured in fighting among members of the crowd after the sailors withdrew inside. Japanese asserted he was hurt in a clash with the sailors.

Japanese demands, countering a British protest over the incident, were for admission that British sailors were involved, a British apology, compensation for the injury to the Chinese, punishment of British sailors allegedly responsible for the injury, and assurance there be no recurrence of the incident.

### Van Zeeland Accepts Task of Aiding Refugees

LONDON—Acceptance by Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian Premier, of the post of Chief Executive officer of the new private organization for the settlement of refugees is taken as indicating that concrete steps for settling the problem of refugees on a large scale are to be expected in the near future. Formation of this refugee organization was announced two weeks ago.

The next move is expected to be establishment of a special trust inside Germany to work in conjunction with Dr. van Zeeland and the trustees. [Details: Page 6.]

### Imperial Airways Curtails Passenger Service

LONDON (AP)—Imperial Airways has suspended passenger bookings on the main long-haul Empire Air Routes after today, largely because British plane factories have been unable to fill commercial orders in addition to the requirements of the Army and Navy. [Details: Page 2.]

### Security Board Halts Lump-Sum Claims by Aged

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board, anticipating Presidential approval of amendments to the Social Security Act, announced today it had stopped receiving claims for lump-sum old-age insurance benefits from persons 65 years old. One revision Congress approved substitutes monthly payments for the lump sum if certain requirements are met.

Board Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer estimated 485,000 persons would receive payments under the new schedule next year at a cost of $110,000,000. The current system, he said, would have cost not more than $30,000,000.

### George VI Reviews Reserve Fleet Maneuvers

WEYMOUTH, England (AP)—King George VI today boarded the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for a review of 133 warships—the Reserve Fleet.

After the review the second-line ships will join the Home Fleet for extensive maneuvers in connection with the August-September preparedness period on which Britain has embarked.

Britain's big display of air, sea, and land power in maneuvers was marred by aerial casualties—a five-man bomber vanished in the North Sea, four fliers perished in a crash, and four were forced to "bail out" of a third bombing plane.

### Stark Tosses Hat in Senatorial Ring

NEW YORK (AP)—Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri said today he would be a candidate for the Senate next year "if the people of Missouri want me."

He predicted the political machine of Tom Pendergast, former Democratic boss of Kansas City, Mo., would have little effect on the outcome of the 1940 election in Missouri when all State officers are to be elected.

### Mussolini Pushes Plan to Split Sicilian Estates

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini is to inaugurate a plan to transform large estates of Sicily into small farms on Oct. 16. He named Nallo Mazzocchi Alemanni Director of the Organization to Colonize Sicily under the new settlement plan.

### Forster Sees Hitler, Heads for Danzig Meeting

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (AP)—Danzig Nazi Leader Albert Forster is returning to the Free City with his latest instructions from Reichsführer Hitler and is to speak to a mass meeting of Danzig citizens Aug. 10, it was announced today.

Party leaders announced that Herr Forster, his adjutant, Felix Strangmann, and Wilhelm Zarske, head of the Nazi District Chancellery, had flown to Berchtesgaden, Germany, and conferred with Herr Hitler. Herr Forster spent several hours in Prague.

### Davis Discounts Price of Money Volume

CHICAGO (AP)—Chester C. Davis, a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, told the American Institute of Co-operation today that changes in money volume in themselves could not accomplish "economic stability."

### Murphy Asks Aides to Shun Politics

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Murphy said today he favored a law to prevent attorneys general from engaging in politics.

Addressing members of his staff at the swearing in of Matthew McGuire as a Special Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Murphy said: "I think it would be a good idea for us to forget politics in the future."

## More Control for Franco

BURGOS, Spain, Aug. 9 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco assumed greater direct control of Spain's Government today through a Ministerial reorganization to promote peacetime reconstruction of the nation.

General Franco, as President of the Government, retained the supreme right to promulgate laws of a general character and may issue decrees without consulting the Cabinet whenever national emergencies arise. In such cases, however, he must inform the Cabinet of his action.

Adding to the Generalissimo's direct control were the splitting of national defense into Ministries of Marine, Army and Air, with Franco in executive command of a new National Defense Council and absorption of the old Vice Presidency of the Government by the Presidency, Franco's post. A subsecretaryship of the Presidency was set up in place of the Vice Presidency.

Count Francisco Gomez Jordana has been Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter portfolio was retained in the new setup but the names of Ministers retained or to be appointed to fill new posts created by the three-way division of the Defense Ministry had not yet been made known.

Other Ministries called for in the new lineup were Justice, Finance, Industry and Commerce, Agriculture, National Education, Public Works and Labor. The Labor Ministry was substituted for the old Ministry of Organization and Syndical Action.

The reorganization decree, in part, said: "The war having ended and the task of reconstructing the nation begun, it is necessary to adapt the organs of Government . . . rapidly and efficiently to carry out the national reconstruction and aggrandizement of Spain.

"These circumstances make advisable a more direct and personal action by the Chief of State in the Government of the nation and also the splitting of such Ministerial activities as defense which, though fused in one because of the exigencies of the war, now would hamper the work of making the forces of land, sea and air a permanent organ of work under direct orders of the Generalissimo."

**Rediscovering America**
By R. H. Markham
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## Reich Centers Press Attack Upon Britain

**Polish 'effrontery' laid to prodding by London—Danzigers rely on Hitler's policy.**

By J. Emlyn Williams
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Aug. 9—The Reich's new propaganda campaign over the Danzig issue is directed even more against Britain than against Poland, judging from the comments the past few days in the officially inspired press here.

Albert Forster, Nazi leader of Danzig, has been at Berchtesgaden receiving instructions from Reichsführer Hitler as to future action, but nothing but a footnote appears in the German press.

Very little, too, is said about the fact that Polish Customs officials are functioning as usual in the Free City, following the incident of the past few days when Germany protested the action of Polish Customs officials in refusing to allow margarine and herrings to enter Poland from Danzig, only to be followed by a sharp note from Poland in reply to the protest.

What fills the papers are strong attacks upon Polish "effrontery" and "megalomania" arising from new alleged Polish threats of aggression, the chief one being a statement in Czas, Polish conservative organ, that if Danzigers presented Poland with a fait accompli then Polish guns would go off.

**Germany's Patience Tried**

The answer of the German press is that the moment Poland fires a shot into Danzig there will be a suitable reply from the new mighty force the Reich has at its disposal.

The world is called to witness that "Germany is fulfilling its duty when at this critical moment it indicates that its patience has limits, and that the present disgraceful threats have reached those limits."

But it is not Poland so much as the western democracies, particularly Britain, as the chief supporter of the peace front, which are held chiefly responsible. Their guarantees, it is said, "have strengthened Poland in refusing to observe the rational laws of co-operative life in its relations with its Central European neighbors."

Britain, it is further alleged, has ordered its satellite Poland to adopt an "increasingly offensive" attitude toward Germany.

**Cartoons of Chamberlain**

Britain has long been represented here as the arch enemy of the Reich's "just claims." Cartoons of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain as a "Schirmherr pacifist" are published. Schirmherr means in German both a man with an umbrella and a protector. German comments on the "appeasement" policy certainly leave no doubt how prominent National Socialist leaders feel on the matter. Field Marshal Hermann Göring expressed their sentiments at Dessau last week end when he said, "We are impressed neither by threats nor love letters."

The present anti-British press campaign has continued almost uninterruptedly since a few weeks after the Munich agreement. Its form has changed; sometimes it has been attacks upon British treatment of Arabs, Indians, or Irish, or upon British action anywhere in the world. But the fundamental objects have been the same, namely, to show Britain that the Reich will be bought off only by a free hand in East Europe and the return of its pre-war colonies.

The former demand can, of course, be granted bit by bit, and the next bit to be demanded is the concession of Danzig, followed by

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

## 'Fullest Guarantees' for Peace

Wide World Radiophoto

**Winston Churchill**

**As Former First Lord of the Admiralty addresses the American radio audience from London Aug. 8.**

## 'There Need Be No War'

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—"If Herr Hitler does not make war, there will be no war," declared Winston Churchill, British political leader, in a radiocast to the United States yesterday.

"No one has ever dreamed of attacking Germany," added Mr. Churchill, wartime First Lord of the Admiralty and generally regarded as leader of the British movement to resist aggression.

"If Germany desires to be reassured against attack by her neighbors she has only to say the word and we will give her the fullest guarantees in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations," he said.

## Stage Set for Showdown In Actors' Union Dispute

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9—The stage is set here today for a public airing of the controversy between the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, commonly known as the "Four A's," and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, the stagehands' union.

The genesis of the stagehands versus actors labor dispute developed in San Antonio, Texas, on Feb. 12, 1938, when executives of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, meeting there, determined upon the inclusion of all theatrical workers, especially film and stage actors, in their organization. This movement did not, however, take the formidable shape it now has assumed, with the entire stage, screen, and radio arts involved, bringing within its scope some leaders of these professions and giving stellar prominence to the controversy.

The fight came into the open on July 15 when the American Federation of Actors, of which Miss Sophie Tucker is President, had its charter revoked by the "Four A's," after having been found guilty of misusing relief funds and mismanaging organizational affairs. A new Union, called the American Guild of Variety Artists, was immediately chartered by the parent body, with Eddie Cantor as temporary President.

The Cantor group was authorized to organize the actors in the American Federation of Actors' former jurisdiction, which embraced variety houses, circuses, carnivals, and night clubs.

Miss Tucker refused to defend charges against her organization on the ground the Associated Actors and Artistes of America did not have the power to hold a trial. She said her organization would seek relief in the courts.

This was followed on July 22 by Miss Tucker's group applying for affiliation with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators, international Union covering back-stage employees in New York and Hollywood, Calif. This charter was granted but actors in other branches of the Four A's called it a "kidnaping of actors by stagehands."

All these groups are affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, and it is for this reason that the fight is being taken to the Federation's Executive Council. Well known actors and actresses, including Miss Tucker, are expected here for the hearing.

The "Four A's," which is making the fight against the stagehands and Miss Tucker's group, is composed of the Actors' Equity Association, American Guild of Musical Artists, American Guild of Variety Artists, Brother Artists Association, Chorus Equity Association, Hebrew Actors' Union, Hebrew Chorus Union, Hungarian Actors' and Artists' Association, Screen Actors' Guild, and Italian Actors' Union.

## 'Misquotes' From Congress

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Here are three exhibits, proving perhaps that it really is August, that if you write a column about Washington affairs you ought to be in Washington, and that Representative Bruce Barton, (R) of New York, turns a neat but restrained phrase.

**Exhibit A.** A. P. Herbert, M. P., the vivacious poet and essayist, recently wrote to The Times of London, that British politicians use too long words. He averred that the politicians' version of Lord Nelson's famous Trafalgar message—"England expects every man to do his duty"—would be something like the following: "England anticipates that as regards the current emergency, personnel will face up to the issues and exercise appropriately the functions allocated to their respective occupation groups."

**Exhibit B.** Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in her column "My Day" on Monday quoted Mr. Herbert, and wrote: "As I read Congressman Bruce Barton's remarks on the housing bill, I was reminded of these two statements (of Mr. Herbert). What he really meant to say was: 'It's hot weather and we want to go home. We know there ought to be money for housing and we will give it to you some other time.' As he phrased it, however, one wondered when and how the perfect bill would ever be written and in addition you surmised that he would have to make a special appeal to the Almighty to provide him with the perfect human beings who would then administer the perfect housing bill."

**Exhibit C.** Representative Barton replies: "Mrs. Roosevelt in her amazingly active life has a remarkable capacity not only for reading everything published or uttered, but for reading statements that have never been published or uttered. I did not make any statements on the housing bill, either in the House of Representatives or anywhere else. I wonder how or where Mrs. Roosevelt could have seen them."

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## Who's Gambling With Peace And Future of U.S.?

**President says opponents are, they return the charge in 'tis-'tain't political wrangle.**

By Erwin D. Canham
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Who's gambling with the nation's economic future and world peace? President Roosevelt charges that Congressional Republicans and anti-New Deal Democrats are taking fearful chances in opposing his program; they reply that the Administration itself is gambling with the future of the American people.

And the argument is scarcely fruitful on either side, degenerating into a "'tis—'taint" proposition. The recriminations which President Roosevelt poured on the opposition at a press conference at Hyde Park late yesterday are another step in his campaign to discredit them. He places upon the shoulders of his opponents full responsibility for unfavorable circumstances if a European war breaks out, or for possible economic strain following big scale dismissals from the WPA and the general diminution in Government spending.

To his charges, such Congressional oppositionists as have lingered in Washington return tart replies. Said Senator Edward R. Burke, (D) of Nebraska: "So far as I am concerned, and I think I speak for other Democrats who voted as I did, I am perfectly willing to accept the responsibility."

**Who's Gambling?**

Said Senator William H. King (D) of Utah: "It is the Administration that has been gambling with the welfare of our people. After years of spending, we find ourselves with more unemployed, higher taxes and a public debt of nearly $50,000,000,000."

Said Senator Walter F. George, (D) of Georgia: "Defeat of the spend-lend bill and the housing program were the session's most heartening developments. Congress may have gambled, but the overwhelming odds are that it took the right action."

Said Senator Ellison D. Smith, (D) of South Carolina: "We were'nt gambling and we weren't betting. We were performing our duty in turning America back to fundamental principles. And we have provided the first ray of hope for the people in the last seven years."

**President's Argument**

The President's argument, elaborated at Hyde Park from previous discussions here, is this:

That Congress, in refusing to

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## Saltonstall Holds Reins in Drive For Tax Boosts

By a Staff Photographer

**Governor Saltonstall**

**Republican chiefs push omnibus tax bill to third reading by a 133-to-89 vote.**

Swung back into line by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's personal leadership, the House of Representatives which a few days ago scuttled the Chief Executive's $50,000,000 two-year tax program, this afternoon advanced to a third reading by a vote of 133 to 89 the "omnibus bill" calling for a higher inheritance tax, a 15 per cent surtax on incomes this year and 10 per cent in 1940, and a 2-cents-per-package cigarette tax.

Through the omnibus bill, $19,425,000, or approximately two fifths of the Governor's estimated new revenue, is expected. By an earlier roll-call vote the House refused to eliminate the cigarette tax provision on a vote of 130 to 88.

**Lower Exemption Defeated**

The Governor's measure to reduce the personal income tax base exemption from $2,000 to $1,400 was defeated by a vote of 142 to 85. On this measure the Republican members were not pledged, as on the omnibus bill.

Legislators expressed the hope that the omnibus bill could be ordered to be engrossed today by the parliamentary device of declaring a new legislative day. Christian A. Herter (R), Speaker of the House, said every effort would be made to adjourn this week.

Advised of the progress of the bill in the House, the Senate prepared to hold a night session, tonight if necessary, to clear the slate of taxation measures.

The vote today was the first test of the Governor's newly assumed legislative leadership, designed to relieve local real estate of potential staggering State taxes and to finance the $30,000,000 annual deficit in the State budget for 1939-40.

**Proposed Items on List**

The measures before the House today included the two cent cigarette tax to yield $8,750,000; the increased inheritance tax to produce $675,000; the surtax on income to provide $10,000,000; and the measure to broaden the income tax base to yield $4,000,000.

Already the Governor was preparing to sign another tax bill, to increase the tax on hard liquor from 40 cents to 95 cents a gallon and the tax on wines from 10 cents to 40 cents a gallon. This measure is expected to produce $3,150,000 over the two-year period.

Other points in the Governor's tax program, still in committee, include an increase in the gasoline tax to yield $12,000,000 over two years, an increased dog racing tax to provide $900,000, an increase in the income tax rate to provide $5,250,000, a bill to eliminate all exemptions on net income over $5,000 to yield $1,500,000.

In addition, the Governor proposes to apply the $5,000,000 inheritance tax from the Col. Edward H. Green estate to reduce the state budget deficit. When the Governor yesterday, at a Republican caucus and in his special tax message, assumed personal leadership in the revenue battle, he succumbed to the oft-repeated demand of Republican legislative leaders for just such strategy.

The Senate President, Joseph R. Cotton, expressed the opinion that the Legislature should hold double sessions daily in an effort to reach final prorogation.

**Stiff Opposition Faced**

Albert F. Morris, (D) of Everett, House Minority Leader, battled desperately but unsuccessfully to force postponement and then called for elimination from the omnibus bill of the cigarette tax.

Characterizing the revenue proposal as "nuisance taxes soaking the poor," Representative Morris read the names of 36 Republicans who helped minority forces scuttle the bill last Friday. The measure was revived by a special message from Governor Saltonstall yesterday.

He said that he had learned that some of the Republicans who joined the "tax-allergic coalition" last week had "changed their minds or had their minds changed for them."

Representative Morris Kritzman, declaring the House "doesn't want to be bludgeoned into passing this bill," attempted to substitute a state lottery bill for the omnibus measure but his move was blocked on a point of order by Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House.

Mr. Kritzman went on to accuse the Legislature and the Republican Administration of "shadow-boxing with the biggest problem—unemployment."

Rising to the defense of the Governor's recommendations, Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, warned that if the Governor's recommendations do not pass, cities and towns may expect an increase of $3.10 a $1,000 in the tax rate, instead of an increase of 45 cents.

## Library Funds: Voluntary Gifts Or a Shakedown?

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—General solicitation of contributions for the Roosevelt Memorial Library at Hyde Park has not only taken place at the Department of Agriculture, but has been extended to the municipal employees of the District of Columbia, it was revealed today.

Tactics used to drum up contributions, as exposed by these two developments, have evoked great chagrin among those most deeply interested in the project, and are attributed to excess of zeal on the part of lesser officials. The "drive" has obviously got out of hand, taking on many of the aspects of a political shakedown, and now efforts are being made to

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## This Changing World

**The New Deal—Arrest of One of America's Greatest Experiments Seen in Congressional Action—Tracing the Theory Back of It**

*By H. B. Elliston*

Periodically in the past I have sought to keep readers abreast of the developing (and changing) economic ideas underlying the New Deal. Perhaps one should say New Deals. For the huge lend-spend bill was sometimes referred to as the Fourth New Deal. At any rate, the decisive rejection of the lend-spend measure is fit occasion for a resume of one of America's greatest experiments.

The New Deal was born in economic distress. It was a farmer-labor revolt channeled through the ballot box and handed to a President possessed of high ideals of social service. You could call the New Deal an umbrella term for paternalistic government in behalf of farmers, unemployed, wage earners. Oratorically they were called at successive crises in the New Deal underprivileged, forgotten men, have-nots.

In the early days the President felt that his object could be achieved merely by Government regulation. There were to be fixed prices for the farmers, bounties for the unemployed, fewer work hours and higher wage rates for the wage earners; while the "economic royalists," when not kept in irons, were to be made to pay and pay.

It was expected that such social reform would breed economic recovery. So confident was the faith in this cause and effect that President Roosevelt proceeded to match Government regulation with the most Spartan economy in Government operation. He had been elected on a budget-balancing platform, anyway. At the time I thought (and hoped) that such a pledge was the usual soothing sirup for the electorate. But in the White House Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to cut down expenses right and left at the same time that he hurried through his Hundred Days of reform.

* * *

The result was another economic collapse. After all, there had been a tremendous evaporation of the money supply (loans called in and canceled, and fewer loans made at the banks), and Mr. Roosevelt was intensifying the process, by keeping banks closed. Moreover, he was shutting off the spending activities of Government. Employers wanted to know what they were supposed to use for money in putting up wages and paying prices fixed by Government fiat. They got only a vague economic answer. It was that, if they'd hang on, they would find the terrain full of contented and pocket-laden customers. But the shutters had to be put up before the dream could come true.

This was a useful lesson to the New Dealers. It was seen that social reform couldn't even blossom, let alone bloom, in a state of deflation—that you couldn't redistribute income without the wherewithal. By wherewithal the early New Dealers meant money. Accordingly they turned on the spigot of Government spending with a rush. This was supposed to provide the means wherewith to make the social reforms realizable. One would prime the pump and the other would keep it primed. So we found an addition to New Deal theory. This was that money in your pocket breeds economic recovery. Put it in economic language: the route to recovery is paved by buying consumers goods.

The theory was successful up to a point. In New Deal history we've had revivals, but they have never kept industrial production above the output in the average of 1923-25, or put the national income at anything beyond three quarters of the 1929 level. Recovery has thus been subnormal.

* * *

What was wrong? Anti-New Dealers and "Yet—but" writers (I'm one of the latter) spoke or wrote their heads off in trying to explain the reason. Now the reason began to appear in New Deal language. There was not enough investment. Full recovery, it was seen, depended just as much upon the buying of new capital plant as upon the buying of things to consume. The demonstration of ability to order a second pair of pants didn't necessarily promote a new outfit for the producing factory.

Anti-New Dealers and the Yes-buts were not hard put to it in accounting for this lack of interest in renovating the factory as well as the consumer. A factory borrows money for such renovation. Well, the factory owner couldn't see a profit in such an undertaking. Nor could the investor see any return on his money even if the enterpriser had been interested in renovation. Some New Dealers insisted that both factory owner and investor were on strike vexatiously. (These oratorial interludes have marked much of the history of the New Deal prior to action.) Counter-action came in the huge lend-spend program.

This was heralded with a fanfare of publicity such as hadn't been witnessed since the Blue Eagle was hatched. Columns of explanations came out of Washington. There was no mention, curiously enough, of the strike of capital, but treatises on the end of the frontier. It was asserted that investment outlets were lacking in this land of finished opportunities. Alas! there was old Europe left to counter such defeatism, and not much harm was done to the public mind.

Anyway, investment had been recognized as the prerequisite to revival. This was something. We were going back to the old-fashioned recipe. But the recognition, remember, came from New Dealers committed to paternalistic government. Accordingly we were to have investment by Government.

So I suggest that those who think of the late lend-spend scheme as merely another essay in pump-priming missed the point. The object was to launch the country into a system of state capitalism (or socialism, according to your school of semantics) as a permanent underpinning of what would remain for private enterprise. This is the notion that Congress threw out of the window and thereby arrested the New Deal in its tracks.

# Food Stamps Seek to Bridge Chasm of Want and Plenty

By Richard L. Strout

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The Administration's food stamp plan appears to be developing into one of the most potentially important efforts to bridge the basic gulf in American economy, a huge surplus of goods asking to be consumed, and a huge body of consumers asking for goods.

A new development just announced by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, indicates a radical new phase of the program which, by the machinery of blue and orange stamps, is actually getting surplus farm crops into the homes of hungry families. Heretofore, the experiment has been confined to relief workers. Now it is to be broadened. Low income families who are not actually on relief will be included in the scheme in a test case, to see how it works. The new trial will start next week.

Meanwhile, the Department of Justice is holding its breath. It realizes, as curious economists have realized, that there are unusual possibilities in the new plan. But at the same time it is acutely aware of the accusations that can be made against it, of "planned economy" and "state socialism." In the final analysis, the Government foots the bill for the experiment. It is not quite charity that it offers, but a sort of concealed subsidy which sets up what is, in effect, a two-price system within the United States.

**Makes a New Technique**

What the tests to date have shown primarily is that a new technique is available for getting farm goods to under-privileged classes in a way that does not disturb private storekeepers or handlers and which, on the contrary they strongly support.

It is said of the system too, that it meets another basic problem, getting rid of some of the farm surplus. A third advantage claimed by advocates is that for some reason in the towns in which it has been tried, it stimulates purchases of stock over and above the goods actually touched by the "stamps."

The system is now in effect in four cities, Rochester, New York; Dayton, Ohio; Seattle, Washington, and Birmingham, Alabama. In Rochester, where the plan was first tried, persons on relief are given opportunity to buy orange-colored food order stamps, receiving free one blue stamp for each two orange stamps purchased. The whole affair is voluntary. Using these stamps as a sort of scrip, grocery stores receive them as payment for food, the stores later cashing the stamps through the Federal Treasury.

The plan in effect make it possible for relief families to get more food for the same money; it leaves private retailers still on a competitive basis, and permits the relief families to trade as they see fit with regular grocery stores among the surplus products on the list.

Secretary Wallace explained yesterday that participation has steadily increased. There is a minimum of federal red tape. Needy people apparently are getting a more adequate and better balanced diet. Furthermore there has been increased trade in the grocery stores, and this seems to have stimulated many other businesses in the community.

**Increases Food Sales**

"Food sales," Secretary Wallace declares, "have increased beyond the amount represented by the blue-stamp purchase."

In Rochester, between May 16 and July 15, relief clients bought $246,000 in orange stamps and got half as great a value again of blue stamps free. In Rochester this meant the blue-stamp purchase of 147,000 pounds of butter; 155,000 dozens of eggs; 318,000 pounds of flour; 37,000 pounds of prunes; 80,000 pounds of dried beans; 17,000 pounds of cornmeal; 5,700 boxes of oranges and 1,600 boxes of grapefruit. Few of these purchases would have occurred without the system.

Put on a nation-wide basis the plan might have tremendous effect. In addition, the system will now be extended experimentally for the first time to low-income families, throughout Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma. Stamp benefits would go to workers in private industry who are married and have two or more children, and earn not more than $19.50 weekly.

The new scheme is an extension of the Surplus Commodity Corporation disposal system. Under the 1935 law, one-third of all customs receipts are devoted to purchase of designated farm commodities and their distribution to relief workers. Customs receipts for the plan have varied from $90,000,000 to $135,000,000. Congress has supplemented this amount and brought the total available this year to $203,000,000.

The new stamp system insures that relief families really get food. Government studies indicate that such families spend only one dollar a week a person for food, which equals five cents a meal! By requiring purchase of two orange stamps before getting a blue one, it is hoped to maintain past purchases of food, supplemented by a more adequate supply now.

## Tomato Fete in Oklahoma

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BROKEN BOW, Okla.—This little mountain town recently held its second annual Tomato Festival this month.


Who makes Rogers Peet clothes?

Rogers Peet makes Rogers Peet clothes!

Styled and tailored in our own workrooms—

With the master-touch of our nationally famous designer.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

The needlework puts Wear into Style.

Fifth Ave. at 41st St
35th St. at B'way
13th St. at B'way
Warren St. at B'way
Liberty St. at B'way

Boston: Tremont St. at Bromfield St.



*Full Paid Shares*

You make a single payment of the par value ($200.00) of each share. A certificate is issued to you, transferable by assignment only on the books of the Association. Dividends declared thereon are payable on the first Wednesdays of February and August.

Current dividend rate is 4% per annum.

WESTMORELAND
Building and Loan Association
1893—1939
S. E. Cor. 15th and Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.


# Oil Business Unites East and West

Wide World

**Callers at President's Hyde Park Estate**

**Left to right: Ali Ibriham, Secretary; M. W. Thornburg, Vice-President Bahrain Petroleum Company; Emir Sheikh Mohamed Bin Isa Khalifah, brother of the Ruler of the Isle of Pearls, or Bahrain Island, in Persian Gulf; James L. Moffett, of Standard Oil Company; Husain Yateem, interpreter. Pictured at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday after Presidential visit.**

# Southern Sierras Declared to Stand On Granitic Base

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 9—Discovery of a deep granitic root under the southern Sierras was reported to the Geological Society of America at its meeting here today by Prof. Perry Byerly, seismologist at the University of California.

"Study of a great many records of central California earthquakes indicates a crustal layer about 20 miles thick for most of the State, but a much greater thickness under the southern Sierras," reported Professor Byerly. He recalled an old geologic theory that mountain masses are floating in weak rock not unlike ships floating on the ocean. "Now," he said, "seismology suggests that the Sierran mass has a keel."

In the course of his paper he sketched the contributions of seismology to knowledge of the earth's interior beyond the limits of direct observation. Although it was long believed that the earth is composed of concentric shells, it was not until 1909 that seismologists concluded that the multiplicity of waves recorded on their instruments was explainable only by layers of different kinds of material.

Professor Byerly's contribution to geology is an example of the greater detail of structure that seismologists are discovering as a result of greater refinements in instruments and by more detailed studies of the complicated records obtained by a greater number of stations.

"A seismologist has to play Sherlock Holmes and detect from the appearance and time of travel of the waves set off by earth shocks, what sort of conditions they encountered deep in the earth," he said. "When we discovered that the waves which normally run along the base of the 20 mile layer were blocked off and not recorded on instruments in the lee of the mountain mass, we concluded that the high Sierras have a great 'root' of granite extending down into the layer below."

A paper by Prof. B. Gutenberg and C. F. Richter, also of the California Institute of Technology, interprets conditions 50 miles beneath the surface of the earth as indicative of a glassy condition in the rocks rather than crystalline structure.

"Seismologists have shown," said Professor Gutenberg, "that the layering continues on a grand scale into the inaccessible depths of the earth. Great earthquakes send through the whole body of the earth vibrations that travel at a speed which is always the same at a given depth but which normally increases with depth. Thus between 50 and 100 miles below the surface the fastest travel is about 5 miles per second; whereas at depths near 1000 miles, this speed has risen to nearly 8 miles per second."

# Grady Sees No Trade Peace Possible With Totalitarians

By Saville R. Davis

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The international trade expert, Henry F. Grady, now in office as the new Assistant Secretary of State, is today on record as going further than any member of the State Department in declaring the existence of a state of economic war between the "diametrically opposed" American freer trade system, "founded on peace," and the totalitarian system of rigid state control which is "founded on aggression."

Between the two systems "there is no common meeting ground," he said categorically after being sworn into the position left vacant by the appointment of Francis B. Sayre as High Commissioner to the Philippines. "Until they abandon their present methods of operation, there can be no satisfactory arrangement on commercial matters between us."

The Grady statement was received with unusual interest, since the State Department will be increasingly faced in future with both small and large decisions on what is undoubtedly the primary question of foreign trade policy before the Nation today: Shall the United States continue to avoid trade reprisals wherever possible, in the interests of drawing the world back toward a loosened trade system, or shall it openly invoke trade reprisals in an effort to combat the war economies with their own weapons in the markets of the world, and ultimately compel them to come to terms?

**A Trade Realist**

Mr. Grady's blunt realism appeared to indicate that he, at least, had given up hope of succeeding by the conciliatory path for the present. "We had sincerely hoped," he said, "that in the case of both Germany and Italy we could arrive at some mutually beneficial agreement, but we appear now to have run into a stone wall which cannot be penetrated."

The new Assistant Secretary of State therefore joins forces with those in the State Department who are roughly classed as the realists in foreign trade policy, and who think that nothing but reprisals will bring the dictatorships to terms, or will at least protect American markets in the meanwhile. This group has steadily been slowed down in its zeal by the single-minded refusal of Secretary Hull to invoke economic penalties and sanctions, lest they further imperil his one great contribution to world economy and the economic organization of peace. It is generally believed that Mr. Hull would endorse such economic sanctions only as a last ditch defense maneuver to save either his war prevention policy or vitally attacked major American trade interests.

Mr. Grady spoke out of the abundant experience which he had gained as Dean of the College of Commerce of the University of California, Commercial Attaché in London, chief of the Trade Agreements Section of the State Department, and Vice-Chairman of the Tariff Commission. His remarks were unstudied, in answer to questions, and appeared to represent his own matured convictions.

**No Compromise**

"I am convinced the trade methods which they have adopted are self-defeating and cannot continue indefinitely," he said.

"What the ultimate destiny of countries caught in such a predicament is I would not venture to predict. Perhaps they will be forced into war out of desperation, dragging the rest of the world into it, or they may have a change of leadership that will adopt a policy that is not based on economic aggression.

"But there is one thing of which I am certain. That is, the economic life of any nation which has dissipated its exchange on construction of armaments is precarious, and its future relations with other nations are proportionately hazardous.

"It would be impossible for any of the totalitarian powers to change their established systems, which are now so deeply rooted in their philosophies, in an overnight operation.

"It would require a long, carefully studied and planned transitional period during which they would need the sympathetic cooperation of the rest of the world in which the United States would be glad to join. Whether their political structures could stand up under such a change is quesionable.

"The key to world peace is reciprocal, unrestricted trade with all nations on a most-favored-nation basis. So long as one powerful section of the world is conducting its trade on the exact opposite extreme, the road to peace will be studded with pitfalls."

# President Scorns Pocket Veto; Tells Why He Rejects Bills

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—President Roosevelt has buried for the time being, perhaps forever, one of the least dignified and justifiable of American governmental institutions, the pocket veto.

Today, and for several days more, the White House is issuing a number of brief documents labeled "Memorandum of Disapproval." In these statements, the President applies the equivalent of a pocket veto to legislation still on his desk. But he invariably states his reasons for doing so, and the essence of the pocket veto was that the President simply tucked away, without approval, legislation still before him within the limit of 10 legislative days after the adjournment of Congress.

All previous Chief Executives, except once in a great while on very important matters, have used the pocket veto freely, not giving their reasons for withholding approval of bills still before them after adjournment. The various alternatives were these:

When Congress is in session the President must sign a bill within 10 legislative days after passage. If he does not do so, he may veto the bill, in which case he has to send a special message to Congress. If he does not sign, the bill becomes law at the end of the time limit without his signature. Otherwise he signs and it becomes law anyway.

When Congress has adjourned, the procedure is the same in case of signature. But if the President disapproves a bill, he does not have to send a veto message. He simply "pockets" a bill, gives no reasons for so doing, and it is dead.

Shortly after his inauguration, President Roosevelt announced that he would always give his reasons for acting favorably or unfavorably on legislation, and would never apply the hush-hush tactics of the "pocket." Thus, if he does not wish to sign a bill, he vetoes it, avoiding the old practice of permitting a bill to become law after 10 days without either signing or vetoing. Only once, on the tax bill in 1938, the President permitted a measure to become law without either signing or vetoing, but he made a public speech explaining what he was doing, and the reasons for his otherwise unique action. On other occasions, he has signed bills and issued a statement of regret or criticism.

"Memorandums of disapproval" do not go to Congress, for no Congress is in session. They go to the press room, and through the newspapers, interested parties learn why approval was withheld.

These memorandums mostly apply to unimportant relief bills. The watchdogs of the Treasury are very active in scrutinizing these bills, and go into great detail. For instance, one disapproval applied to a bill granting $5,000 damages on account of a fatal motor accident to a four-year old child. The President declares the sum to be excessive, citing other bills awarding $1,360 for an 18-year old son, and $3,000 for a nine-year old daughter.


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# Georgia Senator Hits Third Term For Presidency

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia spoke out yesterday against a third term for President Roosevelt and demanded a "prompt settlement" of the issue.

Shortly before leaving for his home at Vienna, Ga., the Senator, whom President Roosevelt tried vainly to unseat last year, asserted that he opposed the third term "under any circumstances or conditions."

"The course followed by the great and patriotic leaders of the past against the third term for any President and under any conditions is wise and right—not only in normal times but especially in abnormal times, times of upheaval and chaos in political thought and action.

"The prompt settlement of this issue in line with the examples set by great statesmen and patriots of the past will substantially serve the best interests of the Democratic Party and the country."

Summing up the session which adjourned Saturday, Senator George listed the rejection of the President's lending bill as one "notable accomplishment of the Seventy-sixth Congress."

"This program," he said, "would have added more than $5,000,000,000 to the indirect national debt. The defeat of this measure is primarily important because it marks the beginning of the end of spending for pump-priming purposes and reasserts the power of the Congress over the nation's purse."

He pointed out as "noteworthy" the fact that Congress provided the full amount asked by the President for relief and national defense in the fiscal year 1940. In addition to the lending bill's defeat, his list of the session's accomplishments included the elimination of the tax on undistributed profits, legislation to aid railroads, and the general overhauling of the social security act.

A major shortcoming of the 1939 Congress, he declared, was its failure to revise the National Labor Relations Act and the wage-hour act.

# *Diesel Principle Is 1,000 Years Old, Exhibit Indicates*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Indications that the fundamentals of high-compression ignition, of paramount importance in the Diesel engine of today, were discovered originally by the primitive people of the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies long before their first contact with white men, are disclosed by new accessions to Smithsonian Institution exhibits.

One of the fire-lighting gadgets of the Malays was the fire piston, a remarkable primitive invention. It consists of a tighly wrapped plunger which is forced into a wooden cylinder at the bottom of which is placed a bit of tinder. The plunger, hit by the hand, compresses the air beneath it and generates sufficient heat to light the tinder. This is then taken out, fanned into a flame and used to start a fire. Substantially this is what German engineers rediscovered centuries later.

In the Diesel engine the same fundamental is used for the ignition of oil, making possible an engine without any special ignition system. This invention of some unknown Malay, or more probably, development over several generations, spread throughout the area at least 1,000 years in advance of the German engineers, say ethnologists. It was probably the most efficient of primitive fire-making methods.

# Hatch Law Held Just to All Groups

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, says the "un-American" tag placed on his "clean politics" law by Pitt Tyson Maner, President of the Young Democrats of America, indicated "complete ignorance of or total lack of sympathy with the principles for which our party has stood since its inception."

Mr. Hatch sponsored the new law which curbs political activity of Federal employees not engaged in policy-making jobs. He took the position that any Federal worker who attended the Young Democratic Clubs' convention starting in Pittsburgh Aug. 10 as a delegate and was seated as such would violate the law and be subject to dismissal.

Officers of the Young Democrats' Convention have said the Hatch Law has made inroads on many state delegations and that most District of Columbia delegates had been replaced because of their Federal Government connections.

Despite that statement, the Justice Department reported it still was receiving inquiries from club members here whether they should go to Pittsbuurgh.

"You can go as on-lookers if you've got the carfare, but do not act as delegates," was the advice given them.

## Crews Clearing Debris Of Michigan Tornado

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 9 (AP)—Crews of workmen began clearing away debris today in the wake of tornadic winds which last night struck Western and Central Michigan, with one fatality and many injuries and leaving hundreds homeless. Estimates of damage to buildings and crops ranged up to $1,000,000.

# Imperial Airways Suspends Bookings for Long Trips

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Imperial Airways has suspended passenger reservations on Empire air routes to Africa and Australia after today, principally because of a shortage of planes caused by Britain's military program.

The company said British plane factories were unable to fill commercial orders in addition to requirements of the Army and Navy. Imperial Airways therefore is buying 48 Pratt & Whitney cyclone engines in the United States.

Reservations already made for passenger accommodations on the company's long routes will be filled, but no new reservations will be accepted at least until after the Christmas mail rush. About 1,100 passengers have been carried each month on these routes recently.

**Short Routes Untouched**

Curtailment will not affect Imperial Airways' many cross-channel services and continental schedules.

Other causes contributing to the decision were the shortage of trained personnel owing to Royal Air Force recruiting, larger amounts of mail carried, and desirability of carrying a greater fuel reserve in each plane.

Suspension is the first major pinch felt by the British public in transport facilities since rearmament reached its present huge proportions.

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Air armament demands in Great Britain, requiring not only equipment but personnel for the needs of the air force, have consistently hampered recent development of British commercial aviation.

British trans-Atlantic air mail service, for example, which originally had been scheduled for last summer, was inaugurated last week with the flight of the Caribou. The New York-Bermuda service of Imperial Airways, interrupted by the sinking of the flying boat Cavalier, has not been restored. The Tasman Sea link from Australia to New Zealand has been projected only recently owing to inability to get delivery of flying boats needed for the route.

**New Equipment**

Until last season British continental services were operated with 15-year-old equipment. It was not until public pressure was exerted at home and severe competition was offered by the French and Dutch lines, with their new fast equipment, that new fast planes were placed on British continental services. American planes were purchased to augment the slow delivery of the British factories.

Need for additional pilots for the British commercial services had become so acute, due to Royal Air Force demands, that a call had gone out to Canada offering inducements to Canadian flying clubs to enter commercial flying. But this apparently did not yield sufficient personnel, owing to Canada's pre-occupation with the needs of its own new transcontinental air service.

**Bookings Cancelled**

The British "all up" mail scheme, whereby first-class mail outbound to the Empire has been carried by planes, unquestionably has contributed greater mail loads sometimes even to the extent of cancelling passenger bookings to accommodate the extra weight of mail sacks.

Coupled with Britain's desire to carry a greater fuel reserve in commercial planes, the mail loads, plus extra fuel, contributed to cancellation of the only cargo that could be omitted—that is, passengers. These undoubtedly are the contributing factors to passenger cancellations in the British long-distance services.

# *Utah Merchants Win Right To Issue Their Own Scrip*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PANGUITCH, Utah—Privately issued scrip once more is jingling merrily in the pockets of residents and the tills of stores in this little rural community, as proprietors of two general stores celebrate their successful defense of the right to print and circulate "store money."

Use of scrip—a practice said to be as old as the town itself—was upheld recently when the three-man State Trade Commission voted in a two to one decision to dismiss a previous temporary "cease and desist" order it had issued against the two stores.

But while proprietors of the S. and C. Mercantile Store and the Southern Utah Equitable Store, defendants in the recent Trade Commission action, smilingly pass out their trade tokens, six rival merchants on the town's Main street watch glumly as business passes them by.

**Merchants Force the Issue**

It was these six merchants who precipitated a crisis in the placid life of this farming and ranch town, where automobiles bound for near-by Bryce Canyon National Park still share the street with horses, by asking the Trade Commission to stop their two competitors from using scrip.

The six store proprietors complained that the S. and C. Mercantile and the Southern Utah Equitable were advancing their privately printed scrip to WPA workers and other relief clients in return for assignment of anticipated government checks.

They said the town's monetary system had become so glutted with scrip that the majority of storekeepers were forced to accept some of it, even though they couldn't redeem it in cash, in order to do any business at all. And even then, they added, their two scrip-issuing rivals were able to "corner" most of the relief money.

The Trade Commission made a preliminary investigation and issued a temporary "cease and desist" order, charging that use of scrip was "for the purpose of injuring competition."

**Entire Town Turns Out**

Proprietors of the two stores indignantly defended their use of scrip, and demanded a public hearing. The entire town turned out for the subsequent verbal battle, many ranchers and farmers coming miles on horseback.

J. Frank Houston, manager of the Southern Utah Equitable, and Jed Cooper, co-partner with Tom Schow of the S. and C. Mercantile, admitted freely at the Trade Commission hearing that they had been issuing scrip in return for assignment of federal work relief checks, as well as some private wages.

They said the advance script on the basis of 100 cents worth on the dollar, requiring the recipient to make a legal, written assignment of his next month's check, and also sign an order directing the postmaster to deliver it directly to the stores. In a few cases, lists of debtor clients were furnished the government agencies, which sent the checks to the stores instead of the wage earners.

The checks would be held by the storekeeper for indorsement by the wage earner. The balance (if any—was paid him in scrip or cash, as he requested.

The Trade Commission took the matter under advisement after hearing the pros and cons of scrip argued for a full evening. Panguichites then for another month fingered their pocketsful of scrip, unable to spend it under the temporary "cease and desist" order. Great was their relief when the Trade Commission voted to dismiss its previous order.

# Mexican Youth Party Enters Politics; Backs Almazan and Women's Suffrage

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTERREY, Mexico—Backing the Presidential candidate, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, and taking from him their slogan, "Liberty with Order," the Mexican National Youth Movement seems likely to take an active part in the next national elections. With General Almazan, the Youth Party demands effective suffrage instead of the sort of suffrage Mexico has known recently. With nobody being allowed to vote unless registered with a party, and since only the official party is recognized, all elections became intra-party fights, and their results far from reflected the temper of the people.

This insistence on registration with the party for voting, says the Youth Movement, is not fair and if voting expenses are thus defrayed, it would be fairer to have a poll tax, allowing every man to vote for the candidate he wants. Youth and General Almazan have also come out for women's suffrage, a movement given lip service by present-day Mexican politicians, but never actually carried out.

The Youth Movement has also demanded that Mexican recipients of land plots under the land law be given title to them for themselves and their heirs, thus taking the agrarians out of politics; at present the agrarians, since they hold their land by political sufferance, are in many cases mere tools in political contests, and have to take orders so as to keep their cooperative farms.

The Youth Party demands restoration of Article Three of the Constitution, which guaranteed free speech, freedom of choice, and the right to send children to any school, provided it were government inspected and could prove accomplishment of regular required courses. Since the time of former President Calles this article has been suppressed and with it all church schools and many private schools not connected with religious institutions.

The Youth party also demands an effective Civil Service system instead of the present system which again merely asks that the candidate be registered in the official party.

With General Almazan, too, it wants more co-operatives of every sort, for purchasing, for selling, for marketing, and for industrialization through groups of small capitalists, working under the Mexical law governing co-operatives.

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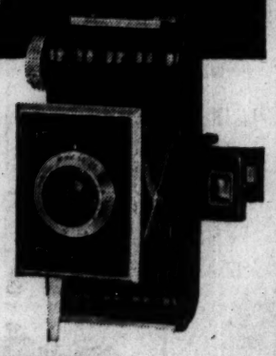

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# Behind the Headlines

***Japanese good-will flight is part of celebration of 2600th anniversary of Empire.***

***Eight years of aggression are spotlighted among 26 centuries of myth and history.***

The Emperor of Japan

The giant Japanese airplane that is shortly to circle the globe sponsored by newspapers in Tokyo and Osaka is the opening gun in a barrage of propaganda which will probably be kept going until next February.

As an indication that the Japanese people, at least some of them, are not indifferent to what the rest of the world thinks, this is a welcome overture. There have been times when it has seemed that the Japanese Government, or the forces controlling it, have been entirely oblivious to world opinion concerning the war of conquest going on in China.

The United States' notice of abrogation of the commercial treaty of 1911 is the most forcible evidence of Occidental disapproval that has yet been given. As if in reply, comes the announcement of the "good will" flight.

The flight is to serve as a prelude to the celebration of the twenty-sixth centenary of the founding of the Japanese Empire. No other country in the world pretends to have had an unbroken line of 123 Emperors on the throne through 26 centuries of continuous existence. We shall hear much of this extraordinary record in the months to come. From the moment the big plane takes off until next February, when the celebration reaches its climax, the praises of this long-lived Empire will be sung by all the massed voices of an efficient propaganda machine.

### History and Legend

Is it true that the Japanese Empire is 26 centuries old, and the line of Emperors unbroken? The Japanese Government says it is true, and that settles it, for the Japanese people.

But scholars and historians with a contrariness that is often vexing to vested authority are not so sure. They are so bold as to intimate that there may be more than a little legend mixed up with this history, and that more than a crumb of fiction may have got entangled with recorded facts.

Japanese history—official history—states that the gods were the original rulers of Nippon. From them sprung the first human Emperor, Jimmu Tenno. Jimmu appeared upon the scene in 660 B. C. Therefore, the Empire will be 2600 years old in A. D. 1940.

But just the year 1940 is not very precise, as an historical date. Greater precision is desirable in such matters and the Japanese Government supplied it in 1889 when, upon the adoption of a new constitution, it was publicly announced that the definite date of the Empire's founding was Feb. 11, 660 B. C. The new constitution came into effect on Feb. 11, 1889, and the date became a national holiday. Thus, Feb. 11, 1940, will be precisely the 2600th birthday of the Empire.

### Scholars Unconvinced

Still, the scholars and historians are not convinced. They say this is all too precise. Many of them are not even ready to admit that the gods were the first rulers of Nippon, nor that Kimmu was the son of the sun goddess, nor that all the successive emperors are descended in an unbroken line from Kimmu.

They say that this is legend, not history. The authorities for it are two chronicles that were not written until the eighth century, 1,400 years after the alleged founding of the Empire. The scholars say a lot of mistakes might have crept into the story in those 1,400 intervening years.

They say that you really can't find any well-established facts in Japanese history until the fifth century A. D., a thousand years after the supposed founding of the Empire. The so-called history of all those thousand years can't be checked against other known facts, you have to call it legend and let it go at that.

That, of course, isn't the view of the Japanese Government. The ancient chronicles are true, and that's all there is to it. The Empire of Nippon was founded Feb. 11, 660 B. C. Its 2600th birthday falls on Feb. 11, A. D. 1940. Let all the Nations bow down and worship this most venerable of Empires. Let them venerate its antiquity and its power. This giant airplane, winging the skies from the empire of the gods, invites them to do homage to eight years of aggression and two years of carnage.

**Rex Miller**

# What's in a Bird's Name? Little, in U. S., Experts Say

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — A sparrow isn't really a sparrow, nor a robin a robin, nor is a gopher a gopher—in the United States.

The pioneers got the names all mixed up, and their appellations have stuck, according to members of the Field Museum staff. Coming upon birds and animals new to them, the early settlers called their discoveries after the animals they most closely resembled. And now try to straighten things out!

It is interesting to know that the little feathered gamins that flock in city areas aren't English sparrows at all, but weaver birds, as Rudyerd Boulton of the Field Museum explains. But what's to be done about it? No American-born sparrow—or, that is, weaver bird—would answer to the name.

And what rotund robin, making his early appearance in the middle latitudes of the U. S. A., would guess he was really a thrush? Ornithologically speaking, he is, the Museum assures its visitors. The real robin is a Britisher, a small bird only a third as large as its American namesake. What caused the pioneers to make the mistake was the red breast of the American bird. The British robin wears a red vest also.

The whole warbler tribe got misnamed also. America has only one species of native warbler, Mr. Boulton assures his visitors. But the early residents of the country missed that one. They called it a blue-gray gnat-catcher.

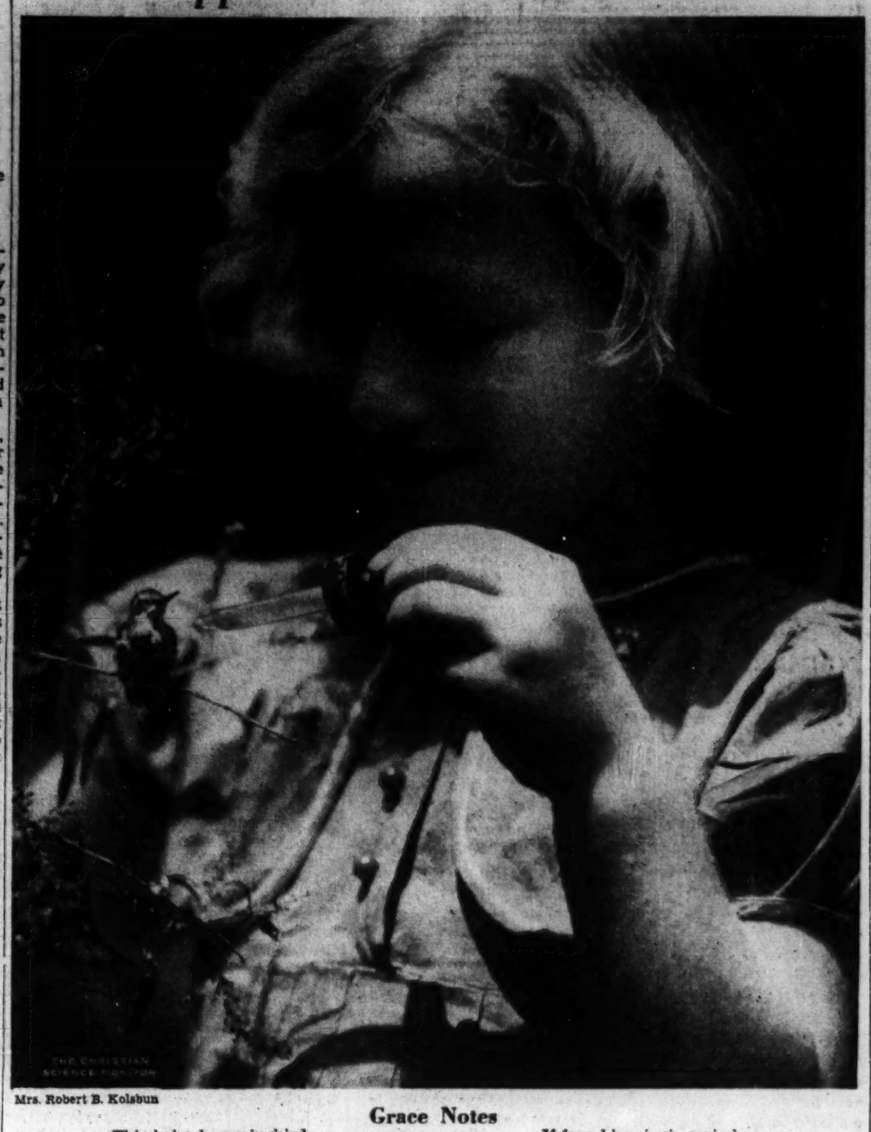
Other misnamed birds are listed by Mr. Boulton. "Our so-called oriole is really a blackbird," he states. "So is our meadow-lark. The wood ibis of Florida is a stork. There are true ibises in Florida, but they are called white curlews, which they really are not."

Gopher nomenclature got pretty badly mixed up, too, curators of the Museum find. In Florida they have a turtle they call a gopher. Their true gopher, says Karl P. Schmidt, they call a salamander, and their true salamander they call a Congo eel. As for their real eels, they call them, surprisingly enough, eels.

Illinois got tangled up, too, in its gopherology. It has given the name gopher to a neatly-striped little creature that is actually a ground squirrel, according to Colin C. Sanborn of the Museum.

Probably the worst mix-up is in regard to moose and elk, finds Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood, another staff member. The moose, he explains, is closely related to the old-world elk, and our so-called elk is a round-horned deer. To straighten things out, he recommends that the elk be called by its Indian name, wapiti. But he doesn't expect the change to be made. If it were, there would be no end of complications. The B. P. O. E. would have to become the Fraternal Order of Wapiti and all the Elks Clubs would have to be called Wapiti Clubs and so on. Probably it's just as well that weaver birds stay sparrows, that thrushes remain robins, and that deer continue to be elk, say the experts.

# Ripples in the Summer Breezes



Mrs. Robert B. Kolsbun

### Grace Notes

This baby hummingbird
Sitting on a twig,
Seems a music note.
He looks about that big!

If found by singing winds
On an afternoon,
The bird will find himself
Included in their tune!

# Auto Shrinks and Unites America

**By R. H. Markham**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Rediscovering America**
Eighth of 27 Articles

MULLAN, Idaho—Did you ever hear of Mullan, Idaho? I shouldn't be surprised if you hadn't. It is a very small place, containing only 1,901 inhabitants of no special distinction. Though pleasantly located, its setting is not attractive enough to lure many tourists so far. Yet hundreds of travelers come here, on the way to some place else. We saw a score today during our brief sojourn. That is why the place impressed me. We Americans own such perfect wheels and have such excellent roads to run them on, that cars constantly pass through distant obscure Mullan, way up in the neck of Idaho's bottle.

Kentucky school teachers and Kansas hog raisers, Connecticut restaurant keepers and Virginia farmers have far better traveling facilities than European kings had a quarter of a century ago. Why, an American factory worker would be ashamed to be seen in such a car as the Crown Prince of Austria used during his last ride in Sarajevo in 1914. American hog butchers actually have better cars than half the nobility of the Old World. It is no exaggeration to say that I could sit on the roadside here in drab little Mullan and in a few days talk with people from half the states in the Union. Nowhere so graphically and dramatically as on this trip have I seen the unity of America. It is partly created by its cars. Its cars weave a net over all America.

#### In Yellowstone

Two nights ago we slept in Yellowstone Park. Every bed in our camp was taken, for Americans are traveling in torrents this year. Our cabin was No. 154 on Broadway and there were 20 others on the same street. Before each cabin was an excellent auto and the 20 cars came from 19 different states. We stopped for a little while the day before at Tower Falls and there we saw cars from 24 states. During the day, cars appeared also from Canal Zone, the Republic of Panama and Hawaii.

When we went out to watch the grizzly bears feed, 200 cars had arrived before us. Of course I couldn't examine them all, but the only states I didn't discover were the Carolinas, Vermont and New Hampshire.

We went to Sheridan, Wyoming, a city of 8,500 people and the place was so completely full of cars for a rodeo taking place that we had to go clear out of the business area to find a place to park. As we walked back into the middle of town to see the parade, we passed cars from 35 states. I had hoped I might see Florida and Maine parked together in some far western town; in Sheridan I saw them parked just three cars apart. At Rapid City, S. D., I stopped our car so as to look at the sights in a little "Reptile Park." When I came out, seven other cars had parked before the place, every one from a different state.

Before we got to Rapid City, as we were rushing over the South Dakota plains, 10 cars got bunched up. It was a strange sight. We were 50 miles from a town, out in wild country with no speed limit, yet there were 10 of us racing along together, each in the other's way. The reason was we couldn't pass each other. South Dakota is too hilly and you know good drivers don't pass on hills. The road was all hills. Finally Ohio managed to pass our car and jammed in between us and Virginia. It took him 20 minutes more to get around Virginia. Fully a score of times Ohio started to pass, but just as he was ready for the plunge, another hilltop or curve or approaching car would appear and Ohio would have to draw his neck in again.

#### Like a Belt

As we watched those nine cars ahead of us repeatedly bob over the hill tops together and disappear together, I could imagine us all on a single belt. Only Ohio kept darting off and onto the belt in attempts to pass Virginia. Finally one hill in the series was missing. Nature had gone to sleep on her job. There was a short level stretch ahead; Ohio scooted around Virginia; No. 2 rushed ahead of No. 1 and 5 around 4. 'Twas like a game of "change your partner." We too joined the race and got ahead of Virginia. As the minutes flew by and our ten-car train raced over the prairies, past deserted farm houses, desolate wheat fields and weather-beaten, lonely country schools, the hills slowly began to flatten, and an almost open road lay ahead. Ohio's moment had come. He released his throttle and raced away out of sight, leaving us all behind. "Bon voyage! Mr. Ohio," as you speed toward the setting sun. You've thrilled me for 60 miles with your efforts to get ahead. You surely know how to drive.

We also stepped on our gas and nosed our way forward. First we passed grey South Dakota then blue Minnesota, then beige Indiana, black Iowa, blue Connecticut, green New York and black Pennsylvania, driven by a solemn stately grandpa. No longer were the cars bunched up, for circulation was free and we each took the pace his heart desired. My heart desired a fast pace, over wide prairies in to the boundless West. I won't soon forget the afternoon when I chased Pennsylvania, New York, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota and Connecticut over hot Dakota hills.

#### Auto Worker

This all seems a marvel to me. I think I'll never lose the thrill that comes from seeing all Americans on the road together, in camps together, at World Fairs together. In the Black Hills a very friendly man offered me his somewhat antiquated, but excellent field glasses that I might look through them at the Rushmore Memorial statues. He told me he was from Flint, Michigan, a "line man" in a Buick factory. It was no fairy tale. There he was before my eyes. A factory worker taking his daughter and grandchildren on a trip out West. He said he liked both his labor union and his boss. He liked America too and acted as though he were on a special reception committee for me.

This grandpa is one of 30 million car owners in America. And his car looks like the others, almost like his boss's. Eighty-two per cent of all cars sold now are sedans. Half of them sell for less than $500 wholesale; 92 per cent for less than $750. In other words nine-tenths of the 30,000,000 owners have approximately the same car. This is probably the most gigantic process of equalization that any nation ever underwent. Practically every family in every city of over 100,000 population has a car like his neighbors. And they are among the best machines men ever used. They cause almost as little trouble as a good watch.

Six million people earn a living by making them, supplying them with gas or making roads for them. One out of every seven tax dollars comes from them. Seventy-nine per cent of all cars in the world are made here or in Canada. Seventy per cent are registered in the United States. Eighty-five per cent of all farmer families own one. Some 3,230,000 children are taken to school by auto buses. Fifty-two per cent of all livestock, most milk and a large percentage of perishable food is transported by trucks.

Automobiles have transformed our way of living, and the change has been good. They take us to whatever centers of culture we have, and provide more family outings than we ever had before. I saw families from at least 40 states sitting about a common campfire and singing together. All America was brought there by its autos. They open up the world and make whatever good we have accessible to everybody. They are as shuttles, bobbing back and forth, binding us all together.

#### Unite Nation

The service they render is beyond computation. America is a land of vast distances. Every one of our western states is as large as a European land. Montana is as large as Poland; Japan could be hidden in California; Texas would cover half Danubia; Yugoslavia would rattle around in Arizona. Without autos the East would be cut off from the West, the desert states would be unknown and neglected. Most Americans would be strangers to the others. But now literally we all camp, picnic, play and work together. There is no "province" in America and no dominating center. Autos make every city a center. Maine is nearer to California than the northern part of little Albania was to the southern part in 1910.

And auto traffic is growing yearly. More cars are made and sold; more gas is used, more mileage is covered. With increasing traffic, safety also increases. Accidents per mile traveled diminish year by year.

This is a machine age, but machines help make us free.

# Tax-Free Homesteads Prove Helpful but Costly in South

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — Exempting homesteads from real estate taxation may be a real help to needy families, but it takes a big cut out of a State's chief source of income, finds the National Association of Assessing Officers here.

The States that have adopted such exemption or preferential laws gave up revenue on $3,000,000,000 worth of property last year, a survey made by this Association shows. This was one-sixth the value of property which, if there were no homestead exemption laws, would be eligible for taxation in those States, according to the report, based on 1936-38 values.

Homestead exemption laws are comparatively new, the first one being adopted in Texas in 1933. But already the movement to lift taxes from the ground on which a family has its dwelling appears to have spent itself. No new States were added to the list this year, although Legislatures of nearly all of them were in session. The only move in this direction was a slight liberalization of existing homestead exemption laws in Arkansas, Georgia, and Oklahoma.

Of the 13 States which have these laws, 10 give preference by outright exemption, while two merely give preferential tax rates to those who own the houses they live in. Minnesota grants both outright exemption and preferential rates, depending on the type of abode.

Exemption from levies of all governments is allowed in Florida, Oklahoma and Wyoming. However, in Florida, where the exemption is up to $5,000, it does not extend to levies for debt service and for special benefits. The Oklahoma exemption, up to $1,000, is for all levies except debt service. In Wyoming, the homestead tax exemption is absolute up to $500.

In five of the States—Alabama, Arkansas, Minnesota, South Dakota and Texas—outright exemptions are granted from State levies only. They range from $1,000 on assessed value, or $2,000 on true value, in Arkansas, to $2,000 assessed value or $3,333 true value in Alabama.

Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi exempt homesteads from certain States and some, but not all, local levies. Georgia limits its exemption to $2,000, and applies it to State, county and school district levies. There is a $1,000 exemption granted in Louisiana, applying to State, parish, special districts and New Orleans levies. The Mississippi exemption, up to $5,000, applies to State, County, road and school district maintenance levies, but not to levies for prior or future debt service.

States exempting home property in one way or another are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Minnesota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

## Liquor's Part Revealed In Highway Accidents

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Intoxicating liquor figured in one out of every five fatal traffic accidents in California in 1938, according to a statement recently released here by the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Based on a statistical report of the Department of Motor Vehicles of California, the statement emphasizes, however, that, despite the fact that the number of drivers and pedestrians involved in accidents who were known to have been drinking previously was the largest reported in any year for a 10-year period ending Dec. 31, 1938, carefully planned safety programs, educational safety publicity, and more efficient law enforcement have effected a drop of 1325 in the total number of traffic accidents in the State within the last year.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# Evidence Buying Hinted By Bridges Defenders

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Testimony that money might have been offered to obtain evidence against Harry Bridges was drawn from a reluctant witness yesterday at the deportation hearing of the Australian-born C. I. O. labor leader.

The testimony came from Harper Knowles, anti-radical investigator for the American Legion in California. He parried defense counsel's questions until Examiner James M. Landis intervened. Then he said it might have been possible that Stanley "Larry" Doyle had told him he had offered money to Capt. Charles Bakcsy of Santa Monica, Calif., to obtain an affidavit on Bridges.

Mr. Knowles also testified that Mr. Doyle, under subpoena to come here from Minneapolis, might "possibly" have been interested in a business arrangement to work on the Bridges case.

Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein sought to show "improper inducements" had been made to obtain evidence against Mr. Bridges in an alleged employer conspiracy to deport him because of his union activities along the waterfronts.

The Government is trying to deport Mr. Bridges on the ground the Communist Party advocates violence and Bridges is a member of the Party. He has denied membership.

"Did Doyle ever tell you he offered money to Bakcsy to get an affidavit on Harry Bridges?" Mr. Gladstein asked Mr. Knowles.

The witness said he did not remember.

"It might have been told to you, but you don't remember?"

"It might have been possible," Mr. Knowles answered.

Mr. Landis remarked, "That answer interests me. You are willing to leave an inference in the record that Doyle was the kind of man who might have offered another man money to make a statement under oath?" he inquired.

"I don't think that is the inference I intended, at least," Mr. Knowles replied. "Counsel asked me if it might have been possible."

Mr. Knowles testified that Captain Bakcsy was, "to the best of my knowledge," a "personal employee of T. G. Plant, San Francisco Steamship Line official, and an officer of the Waterfront Employers Association in 1936, at least, when Mr. Knowles said he and Mr. Bakcsy had a conference with Mr. Plant.

Mr. Knowles charged that the defense had obtained "by illegal means" copies of several letters they offered which contained references to persons who might give aid in proving Mr. Bridges a Communist. This drew a declaration from the defense counsel that the documents had not come from him and had been obtained legally.

Examiner James M. Landis suggested, "If the letter actually was purloined, your remedy would be elsewhere than this tribunal," naming the District Attorney's office. Mr. Knowles won permission to bring an attorney to represent him before returning to the hearing again.

## Radio-Equipped Cycles For Jacksonville Police

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Radio-equipped motorcycles are the newest addition in equipment for the Jacksonville Police Department. The apparatus is concealed in a waterproof metal box above the real wheel. The aerial has the appearance of a small seat, and the loudspeaker is between the handlebars. A. J. Roberts, Chief of Police, claims "the radio-equipped motorcycles will be of considerable help in the regulation of traffic in this gateway to the South."

# *Radio Seeks Purer Music Reception*

***Engineers hope in time to have it heard in the home exactly as one does in studio.***

News of Radio
**In Pursuit of Fidelity**
First of three articles

By Volney D. Hurd
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

"High fidelity" has been bandied about as a term in radio for the past few years—yet it is not new. All serious workers in radio from the beginning of musical transmission have aimed in this direction—but not always wholeheartedly or wisely.

An imposing term, "high fidelity" merely means that music shall be reproduced in a home or hall so that it will sound to the listener as it did when played in the studio. That is all there is to it.

Many things happen, of course, to music between the studio performance and the listener's ear—including the ears themselves. The music must be picked up by a microphone, amplified, sent over land lines, reamplified and then put through the transmitter and out into the ether. On the receiving end it is picked up by the antenna, selectively amplified in the radio portion of the set, detected, amplified at audio frequencies, put through a power stage and then reproduced on a loudspeaker, traveling across a room into the ear.

**Slight Losses**

Obviously there are slight losses throughout this entire cycle of transmission and reception contributing toward making the music in the home sound something less than the studio original. What happens is in a measure due to the nature of music itself.

Music ranges from low notes of about 40 cycles to high overtones of 16,000 cycles. It is generally conceded by radio engineers that if you can transmit up to 12,000 cycles, well above the average ear sensitivity, you'll get everything you need in the sound fidelity. Current radiocasting aims at 5,000 cycles. Today some stations are lower and some higher than this with a few going to 10,000.

The terms "frequency" and "cycles" should not cause confusion. Frequency merely means the number of times an action repeats itself in a given time interval. Thus a wire vibrating 60 times a second would have a frequency of 60 cycles a second. The wire moves from a position of rest to the height of its swing, down to the low point and back to the middle for one vibration. This is a single cycle. Repeated regularly these cycles are said to have a certain frequency. The number of frequencies is measured in cycles or vibrations a second.

**Sent Out Correctly**

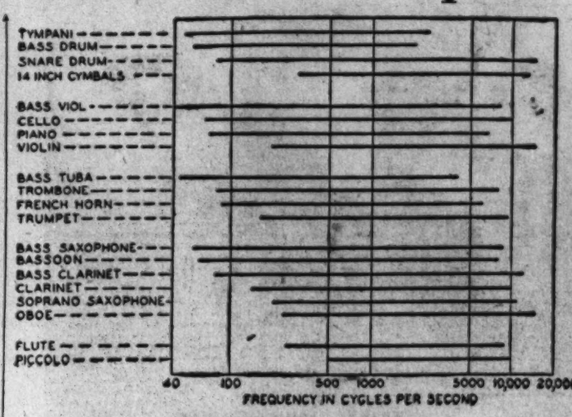
Now in transmitting music, theoretically all frequencies from 40 cycles to, say, at least 10,000 cycles should be sent out in equal strength. The radiocasters arrange their orchestras and performers in the studio so that the music will leave the studio with equal strength in all frequencies.

**Remedy in Receiver**

But then an unintended destruction of frequencies takes place. All the units through which the vibrations pass tend to weaken the extreme ends. The result is that when the music comes out of the loudspeaker the middle registers are still strong while the extreme lows and extreme highs are almost, if not completely, lost. The accompanying chart shows the frequency demands of orchestral instruments. Imagine what happens when the two ends of the band are cut off!

We can't do anything about the radio stations. Each year though they do improve their quality, spending plenty for equipment to insure it. That is their business. But we can do something about the radio set. We can design a receiver so that the ends of the tonal scale are both kept up where they belong. Even better, we can design a set whereby we can lift these ends higher than normal to compensate for deficiencies in the loudspeaker, in the listener's ear, and even in the station transmitter, lines or studio pickups.

This is the real key to practical high fidelity and with a set designed along these lines remarkably fine musical reproduction, tailored to suit your taste, is available for the home. We shall discuss the design of such a set in the next article in this series.




**Where Fidelity Fails**

**This chart shows the range of frequencies of certain orchestral instruments. Note the "highs" in the snare drum, cymbals and some "bass" woodwinds. Most stations transmit between 100 to 5,000 cycles, and one will see what still needs to be done in the cause of high fidelity music.**

# Who's Gambling With U. S., President or Congress?

(Continued from Page 1)

amend neutrality legislation, has "gambled" against the outbreak of a war-crisis, hence has "gambled" with the welfare of 150,000,000 people, which he described as "pretty important."

But this charge rests on the assumption that the Neutrality Law, unamended, dangerously hampers national policy in the event of a war crisis. The assumption is, of course, not generally accepted. It is vigorously challenged by isolationists who believe the Neutrality Law to be a safeguard. And even many observers who would amend the law are unprepared to say that in its present form it is actually a serious risk. Rather, they believe that swift amendment in the event of a war crisis would take care of the situation, and that the real point at issue is whether potential aggressor nations believe the United States will remain aloof or not.

Since both executive and legislative leaders have in effect committed themselves to all sorts of "measurss short of war" against the potential aggressors, it would seem that the imponderable effects of not amending the Neutrality Law have already to a large extent been neutralized.

**Assails Failure to Act**

At Hyde Park the President said that Congressional failure to act on neutrality had left him without power to make an American move to prevent international war if the crisis comes before Congress returns in January. He recalled that he had made such moves in September, 1938, and April, 1939, but said he could not do so now. This assertion of powerlessness is challenged by close observers of foreign policy. They point out that only a fortnight ago, the President gave notice of terminating the 1911 Commercial Treaty with Japan, thus making a powerful move in the power-politics struggle. And they anticipate various other similar steps, if need be, in coming weeks.

The only check in the unamended Neutrality Law is to retain the mandatory arms embargo, which is but one detail in a ramified picture. For the President to say that he can make no peace move before Congress returns is regarded here as a piece of extreme political exaggeration already once disproved by events, and likely to be disproved many times more.

In domestic affairs, the President said his congressional opponents were betting that business would be able to absorb the 3,000,000 persons he estimated would shortly be cut loose from relief and works projects jobs. These persons, quadrupled by the addition of their dependents, now exercise much purchasing power felt by business all over the country. Their sudden discharge, he continued, was a tremendous drop and prompted by Mrs. Roosevelt he likened it to a plunge over a precipice. His lending program, he said, would have cushioned the blow.

**Business on Upgrade**

These assertions, again, are subjected to critical analysis here. It is pointed out that business is on the upgrade, and that perhaps the very fact of some Government curtailment may produce activity equal to or greater than what would have followed the lending program. Moreover, critics put emphasis on the great toll of Federal relief and pump-priming deficits after years of similar spending, and continued bugetary activity and they insist something must be wrong with the line of policy.

Another challenge to the President came from Senator Burke, who denied Mr. Roosevelt's claims to final victory in the Court struggle. The President's proposal, he recalled, was to enlarge the Court to allow the appointing power to change the basic viewpoints, and was a proposal "to apply force to the judiciary."

But, says Senator Burke, "the new members came on in the normal way to fill vacancies arising from death or retirement. . . . Whatever else may be said about the new Justices, they are not puppets filling places created for them contrary to the spirit of the Constitution." He pointed out that creation of new judgeships was done by Congress in recognition of need, that the Court proctor just established "has no kinship to the proctor that was proposed," and that the retirement law originated in the legislative branch, not with the President.

He concludes: "Out of the havoc wrought by the determined effort to subordinate the judiciary—the disillusionment, the Party cleavage, the loss of confidence—there has been but one legitimate gain. Millions of citizens acquired a new conception of the wisdom of the men who drafted the Constitution in providing for three independent departments of Government."

# Canada Ponders Possibility of Fall Election

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Aug. 9—Despite the fact that Prime Minister Mackenzie King, whose 20th year of leadership of the Liberal Party was celebrated yesterday, will give no indication of the possibility of a general election this fall, activity of political organizations has caused a pre-election atmosphere across Canada.

The calling of a vote depends upon situation in Europe, Mr. King has said. He has not yet finished his consideration of the arguments for and against a 1939 election, he has told questioners. While it is probable that the Prime Minister himself has not decided the issue, it seems likely that the Liberal administration will call an election in the fall rather than delay its appeal to the electorate until next year when an election is mandatory. Mr. King has agreed that information received by the Government supports the feeling that the danger of a crisis in European affairs this autumn seems more remote and announcement of a widespread spending program by the Federal Government adds support to the prediction that Canadians will go to the polls within the next few months.

Threatened or potential assaults on the comfortable Liberal majority in the House of Commons seem to have lost some of their significance in recent months and if Mr. King should lead his party through a fall campaign there would be a better than even chance of another Liberal government, with perhaps a reduced majority.

**Toronto-Quebec Axis**

The Toronto-Quebec axis of Premiers Hepburn and Duplessis has lost much of its terror, if it ever had any, for Liberal members in Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Hepburn has announced that he will take no part in a Federal campaign but will not refuse his followers permission to be active. While the Ontario leader's insurgence threatened the Liberal cause in the Federal field in the Province a few years ago, there has been built up in the meantime, largely through the efforts of Senator Norman Lambert, an efficient organization which operates independently of Queen's Park. Mr. Hepburn and his Ministers will be absent from the dinner to be held in Toronto on Aug. 8 when Liberals of all Provinces will pay tribute to Mr. King on his 20 years as leader of the Party. But this attitude is in keeping with the personal feud which Mr. Hepburn has waged and which has expressed itself largely in scoldings administered to the Federal chieftain.

Great political significance has been placed upon the scheduled parley between Premier Duplessis and Mr. King here last week when the Quebec leader will press his demands for a new relief deal. It has been suggested that if Mr. Duplessis fails to get what he wants he will swing his Union Nationale machine into the Federal field against the Liberals. Since most of his followers are Conservatives at heart they would probably welcome an opportunity to spike the Liberal guns. But such an encounter would bring them face to face with politically powerful Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, who is the leader of the French-Canadian Liberals.

There would be little for Mr. Duplessis to gain compared with the possible loss of prestige and influence if the Liberal forces repelled the attack.

**Aberhart-Herridge Alliance**

In the western provinces an interesting alliance has been formed between Premier William Aberhart, Social Credit leader of Alberta, and William D. Herridge, leader of the New Democracy Party and former Canadian Minister to Washington. Mr. Herridge has been referred to by his scornful critics as a "general without an army" as he must be considered at the moment. His organization is a young one and has been hampered by its failure to enlist the support of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation forces. While the unorthodox theories for monetary reform proposed by Mr. Herridge may win him a measure of support, the experience of H. H. Stevens and his Reconstruction Party in 1935, when only the leader was elected despite the polling of some 300,000 votes across the country, emphasizes the importance of political organization. The alliance with Premier Aberhart, who expects to increase his roster of 17 now in the House, can prove valuable to both reformers, but even the combined forces are not regarded as a potent force outside of Alberta.

The Conservatives, who would enter the campaign with Dr. R. J. Manion as their new leader, have not yet recovered from the crushing defeats administered to them not only in the Federal field but in almost every Province of the Dominion. Then, too, it is felt that Dr. Manion has failed to supply the sort of leadership which swept the party and R. B. Bennett into power. He has proven himself an able critic, but in his already extensive campaigning has failed to supply the challenging sort of leadership which it is felt is needed to revive the once-powerful Tory machine.

**Conservatives May Gain**

Conservative gains are expected, but not to a degree where the party will be called upon to form a government.

The C. C. F. can be expected to increase its representation of seven in the House. Especially if M. J. Coldwell replaces the veteran J. S. Woodsworth as leader of the Party will gains be made, it is believed by those who consider the able westerner as the one man in the party who can give it the vigorous sort of leadership required by a Socialistic party if it is to win support.

The Administration can point to a record, which is constantly under fire as the example of a "do-nothing" attitude, with the knowledge that it represents an effort to meet at least some of the problems which beset the nation. While some of the support which the Party will receive will be the result of an unwillingness to take a chance on another administration which might not do as much, there will be many who feel that Mackenzie King and his followers have bent their efforts to the solution of distress among western farmers, unemployment and like problems.

How much political power lies in the citizens' movement, which began with the opening of the last session, for the establishment of a "businessman's government" has yet to be shown. At least one such movement has faded from sight and the difficulty of effectively organizing such public opinion to take political action seems to be a bar to full expression. There have been, too, demands for a national government. Dr. Manion has spoken against any such scheme and the Liberals with any chance of resuming power would not be likely to regard it favorably.

These questions and kindred issues connected with an election are, of course, left suspended until a decision regarding the poll is reached. Only Mr. King can relieve the suspense.

# Reich Press Attacks Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

the so-called Polish Corridor, thus placing the whole of Poland under German domination.

**First Sign Awaited**

The press campaign, which bears little relation to general opinion here, could be turned off as quickly as it is turned on at the first sign from Britain of any new support for German aims. But even the most confirmed German believers in British "weakness" are beginning to have doubts as to the rightness of their interpretation, following events of the past few months.

The next crucial question, therefore, is whether this press campaign will follow the lines of that against Czechoslovakia last year and be fed upon speeches until the party Congress at Nuremberg on Sept. 2. This is expected to depend upon Herr Hitler's reading of the general international situation.

In any case Danzigers have little to say in their own affairs. But months ago they declared they would abide by the decision of Herr Hitler, whatever it would be.

## Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

bring it back to reasonable channels.

President Roosevelt had no knowledge of the solicitations among Government employees, his secretary, Stephen T. Early, announced. And members of the committee in New York which supervises the whole project expressed their regret at the turn of events. Repercussions from publication of the solicitation efforts have added one more unfavorable touch to the Memorial Library project.

Solicitations of municipal employees here in the District of Columbia reduced the whole thing to a new level. George E. Allen, effervescent Mississippi hotel man who is one of the three District Commissioners who control city affairs here, is a member of the general committee in charge of money-raising in the District. Under his supervision, Elwood H. Seal, Corporation Counsel, this week called together heads of all District Government departments and suggested they make arrangements for contributions by employees.

It was announced that contributions from 5 cents up would be welcome, and that a notice should be posted in each department. Messrs. Allen and Seal, who hold their jobs by virtue of Presidential patronage appointment, emphasized that contributions were purely voluntary.

But the money-raising venture, as often happens in such cases, confused employees, many of whom regarded it as "job-insurance" and took steps to contribute. Even the District of Columbia Chief of Police was making plans to solicit policemen here! Some officials took the line that no solicitation had taken place, but simply that notices had been posted on bulletin boards. However, the notices had much the same general effect on employees.

New York headquarters of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Inc. expressed surprise that departmental employees were being solicited.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# Surplus Book Production: A Big Librarian Problem

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—With a world production of books estimated at 200,000 annually and with more than 11,000 rolling off the presses in the United States alone last year, the big problem before American librarians today is "how to choose from this abundant supply the volumes which will satisfy people who resort to the public library for answers to a multitude of needs."

"Give the people what they ask for" was the solution of some of the librarians attending the Institute for Librarians in Service held the first two weeks in August at the University of Chicago. One expert proposed cutting down on the inferior books published, while others claimed that library shelves should hold both books of the moment and those of more permanent value.

If folks would rather read "How to Win Friends and Influence People" than Aristotle's "Ethics" then it is the public library's job to supply them this opportunity, according to Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library.

Favoring the "demand" theory of choosing books for library shelves, Mr. Roden said he was opposed to the "value" theory according to which only books to educate readers would be selected. He proposed a core of books of permanent value for every library around which should be added a marginal collection of those volumes in current demand.

Giving people what they want in the way of books, Mr. Roden said, is based on the assumption that if people can be given the habit of reading books of any kind, their tastes will improve progressively. Furthermore, he discouraged the present pervasive custom of book hoarding by which librarians try to build their collections into the million-book class.

"It is probable," said Mr. Roden, "that there are not in all the world a half million books worth shelf room in any library, least of all in a public library."

Editors, publishers, and university professors tussled with the question of how to select books for public libraries in face of the fact that the output was increasing so rapidly. The complexity of the problem was emphasized they noted, by the latest report of the United States Bureau of Copyrights, revealing production of 9,000,000 works in the last 47 years. In the book field alone last year there were 1,663 fiction books, 1,041 juveniles, 838 books on sociology and economics, 857 on history, 838 on religion, and 744 poetry and drama books, it was reported.

A professor of modern history at the University of Chicago, Louis Gottschalk, proposed a kind of AAA program for literature.

"Publishers should be paid for not publishing histories which are not scientific, well-written, and significant, and which contain no new facts or no new interpretation of old facts," jokingly suggested Professor Gottschalk.

Mandel Sherman, associate professor of educational psychology at the University of Chicago, urged that librarians study the people who ask for books and not ignorantly hand out all types of books to all types of persons. Some books of the "you can do it if you try" type which have flooded the market since the depression are not appropriate for all readers, Professor Sherman believes.

# George V Memorial Approved

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — The final design for the memorial to King George V to be erected in the Old Palace Yard near Westminster Abbey has, after three years' discussion of statue and site, been approved by the Executive Committee of the King George Memorial Fund.

In 1936 a Lord Mayor's Fund was opened to erect a memorial to the late King in the form of a statue and the provision of playing fields throughout the country. Sir William Reid Dick, R. A., was appointed sculptor of the statue and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R. A., was asked to design its layout.

It was originally planned to clear a large site near the Abbey opposite the Victoria tower of the Houses of Parliament for the memorial. As the cost of buying and demolishing the necessary houses proved too expensive, it was decided to move the site further north near the Chapter House.

In the first design the Committee approved, the late King's statue was on a pedestal standing on a large stone dais and surmounted by a Gothic canopy. The restrictions of the new site made the dais and canopy unnecessary as the architectural emphasis required by the monument will now be supplied by the framework of the Abbey buildings.

## Congress Delays U. S. Air Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—The failure of Congress to enact legislation giving the War Department wider powers in buying more than 2,000 planes has put a hitch in efforts to reinforce the Air Corps without delay.

The measure was designed to spread the largest American aircraft orders in peacetime among large and small plants. The Senate approved it, but a single objection blocked House consideration on the eve of adjournment.

Louis Johnson, Acting Secretary of War, nevertheless predicted that substantial delay would be avoided in creating an air force of 5,500 planes within two years.

"With the co-operation extended by industry we confidently believe the program will be completed on time," he said.

## *Machinery Sold; Town Is Jobless*

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Court Aug. 8 disposed of woodworking machinery with which an entire town of 200 people had made their living for generations; but it couldn't find a taker for the people themselves.

The town is Chichester, N. Y., a tiny village in Rip Van Winkle's part of the Catskills, where the population for more than 100 years has made a livelihood in the Schwarzwaelder & Co. factory.

Peter B. Olney, Jr., Special Referee in Bankrutpcy, who ordered the sale of the machinery, still has to dispose of the town's 47 homes, the factory building, a church, social halls, the general store, the boss's mansion, an administration building, 97 acres of wooded tract and the town's utilities.

Mr. Olney ordered the sale of the machinery to J. B. Greenberg of Los Angeles, Calif., for $8,000. The entire town could have been purchased for $50,000.

"It means the liquidation of our plan to keep the village intact and the end of the factory village," said Samuel Chassy, Counsel.

He said he thought the villagers would be allowed to remain in their homes rent-free until about the end of the year.

## California Apricot Drive

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Plans to hold an annual drive to sell California apricots to the housewives of America are proceeding under the direction of the California Apricot Growers Union.

# *Warriors of Peace Marching on London*

© International

## Salvation Army Officers Called to Election Assembly

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—The High Council of the Salvation Army will convene in London beginning on Aug. 15 to choose a successor to Gen. Evangeline Booth, who has reached the age of retirement, headquarters here announced today.

Six high ranking officers of the body from the United States and Canada arrived in London yesterday on the Aquitania to attend the conference. They are Commissioner Edward J. Parker, New York City, National Secretary; Commissioner Alexander M. Damon, New York City, Eastern Territorial Commander; Commissioner Benjamin Orames, San Francisco, Western Territorial Commander; Commissioner Ernest I. Pugmire, Chicago, Central Territorial Commander; Commissioner George Carpenter, Toronto, Canada, Canadian Territorial Commander; and Lieut.-Commissioner William C. Arnold, Atlanta, Southern Territorial Commander.

General Booth has headed the international organization since 1934 and previous to that appointment was Commander of the United States forces for 30 years.

In the picture, left to right, are Commisioners Pugmire, Parker, Damon, Carpenter, Orames, and Arnold.

# Poultrymen to Seek Expanded Market

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Greater unity and co-operation among members of the United States $1,000,000,000 poultry industry, with an important effect on the consumer, are seen by leaders as lasting results of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition which just ended here after drawing an estimated 11-day attendance of 800,000, with official delegates from 44 national Governments in attendance.

Poultry raisers, hatcherymen, packers and processors, cold storage people, manufacturers allied with the industry, representatives of marketing and consumer interests, and others, discussed problems and trends in their own particular branches as they affect the industry as a whole.

The result was that the industry concluded that, having spent many years increasing poultry products, it was about time that they gave major attention to consumption.

As one poultryman expressed it: "We're going to be swamped in a flood of eggs, if we don't find more outlets!" Consequently, the Executive Board of the Congress was continued as a permanent body, charged with the responsibility of developing a nation-wide promotional campaign to "educate" the consumer to use more poultry products.

This campaign, which will have much to say to the consumer about nutritive value of eggs and poultry meats, is considered by poultrymen as the most important step the industry has ever taken.

Their optimism was clearly reflected in the business done by manufacturers at the trade show which was part of the exposition. Exhibitors of incubators, brooders, poultry feeds, baby chicks, poultry houses and numerous other products were enthusiastic over the business written during the show.

On the committee to set up the promotional campaign are James E. Rice, who was General Chairman of the Congress; Lloyd S. Tenney, Manager of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Morley A. Jull, Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the University of Maryland; Reese V. Hicks, Executive Secretary of the International Baby Chick Association; D. D. Slade, Treasurer of the Association; Ed Heaton, Manager of the Institute of American Poultry Industries (the processors and packers); Walter Lloyd, Editor of The Ohio Farmer, and Glenn H. Campbell, who was president of the World's Poultry Congress Corporation of Cleveland.

Working with this group, which is to make its first report to the industry Jan. 1, is an advisory committee composed of one representative from each State.

One of the high lights of the Congress was what one official described as "the collaboration of nations" in developing the poultry industry internationally. There were official delegates there from such countries as Germany, Italy, England, Canada, Hungary, France Japan and Pan-American countries. They talked over poultry trends and scientific developments with one another, often through interpreters. They went to receptions and entertainment events together. They met together in sessions of the World's Poultry Science Association, which is the organization responsible for the Congress. They took part in such special events as the celebration of International Peace Day, Pan-American Day, Canadian Day.

Mr. Rice, in recognition of his general chairmanship of the Seventh Congress, was elected the new President of the World's Poultry Science Association, replacing Dr. Karl A. Vetter of Germany, a member of the German Reichstag.

Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs, New Farmers of America, vocational agricultural students and rural Boy Scouts were represented at the Congress with several thousand youngsters who had won the honor of coming to the Congress in state competitions.

## *Average German Sees Only 1 Movie a Year*

WASHINGTON (AP) — The average German workingman and his family go to the movies only once a year, the Commerce Department reports, and one family in three doesn't go at all.

The statement was based on a survey by the Reich Statistical Bureau of families whose income ranged from 960 marks ($384) to 2,500 marks ($1,000) and over. The average annual expenditure for movies was 5.21 marks a family, or 1.27 a person, a little more than the average admission price.

Comparable figures for the United States were not available, but the Commerce Department said American movie box offices register 85,000,000 paid admissions a week and yearly ticket sales approximate $1,000,000,000.

# Peace Union Urged Before World Laborites

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ZURICH, Switzerland—A union of peace-seeking nations, by proclaiming the determination to resist aggression, but at the same time to open wide the door of negotiation upon every just and reasonable claim, was urged recently by Sir Walter Citrine in a presidential address to the International Federation of Trade Unions at its triennial congress here.

Peace can still be saved by resolute action on the part of the peace-loving democracies to build up a peace front, he declared.

Emphasizing that such a front is not an encirclement of Germany, Sir Walter, who has led the federation since 1928, pointed out that the newly-constructed peace front was but a bulwark for democracy against the avowed enemies of both, and against violence and power politics.

Construction of such an alliance to prevent war is, however, difficult, he pointed out. Statesmanship, he declared, seems to be consecrated in nearly every country to the organization of national resources for war.

Sir Walter stressed the importance of securing the co-operation of the Union of Soviet Republics in an alliance of the peace-seeking nations.

It is essential to have the Soviet Union with the democracies in building up an unbreakable front against aggression, he said, and to assist in the defense of every threatened nation.

He then went on to stress the need of organizing the life of the world for peace, of preparing the world for disarmament.

The principle of equality of economic opportunity must be recognized, he said, and must be applied in the solution of colonial territory, and access to raw materials and open markets. Sir Walter went on to reiterate the Federation's view that such a solution is possible only when there are positive guarantees which will ensure that the raw material resources will be utilized, not for war, but exclusively for the purpose of peace.

There can be no concessions to Germany's colonial claims which expose the people of undeveloped areas to exploitation and oppression and to the use of such resources for war, he avowed.

## *Authentic Dances Of Mexico Shown*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F. — Authentic native dances, ranging all the way from a Mexican version of the whirling dervish to a Latinized Virginia Reel, are now being presented at the Teatre de Bellas Artes under the direction of the Department of Education, it was announced here recently by the Mexican Automobile Association.

The same series proved very popular with tourists two years ago, and is being repeated this summer for the benefit of large numbers of Americans who have forsaken customary European travel for Latin-American tours.

The Association points out that the artistic value of the dances is enhanced by the fact that the dancers have been gathered from various sections of the country, with each group bringing to the exhibition its own particular local folk dance. Thus the visitor sees in one evening what it would ordinarily require many hundreds of miles of travel to find.

Among the dances shown are the "Plumes," a whirling, spinning, strenuous affair performed by twenty or more men that more closely resembles a revamped importation from India or Tibet than any product of American origin; and "La Camada," a round danced by about twenty men, half of whom are dressed as women.

The dances are scheduled to extend through the month of August.

## Golden Gate Fair Cuts Staff by 86

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Despite a record-breaking attendance for a Tuesday not falling on a holiday, Golden Gate Exposition officials Aug. 8 announced their staff would be decreased by 86.

Managing Director Charles H. Strub announced that Arthur E. Rowe, Supervisor of Treasure Island radio and music, would become an unpaid advisor on Sept. 1, and effective Aug. 19 35 other employees of the radio division would be cut from the Exposition payroll. Fifty other employees, including gardeners, carpenters, laborers and maintenance men were dismissed.

Economy was the reason given for many of the dismissals, but Fair officials said the personnel reductions in radio promotion would become effective just at the time when the job of "selling" the Fair neared its logical end.

Yesterday's attendance totalled 53,867 paid admissions. The only other Tuesdays when this figure was exceeded were July 4 and Memorial Day.


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2 nights at sea, full day ashore $22.25 UP (each, 2 in a room)
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Includes: 470 miles' cruising (stateroom accommodation and meals provided); dancing, ship games en route; transfer to and from New York World's Fair; admission to Fair and guided tour (luncheon).
WRITE FOR FOLDER
or SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, or apply 75 Boylston St. (Little Building), Boston. Tel. LIBerty 3520; or 50 Franklin St., LIBerty 5196; or India Wharf, HANcock 1700.

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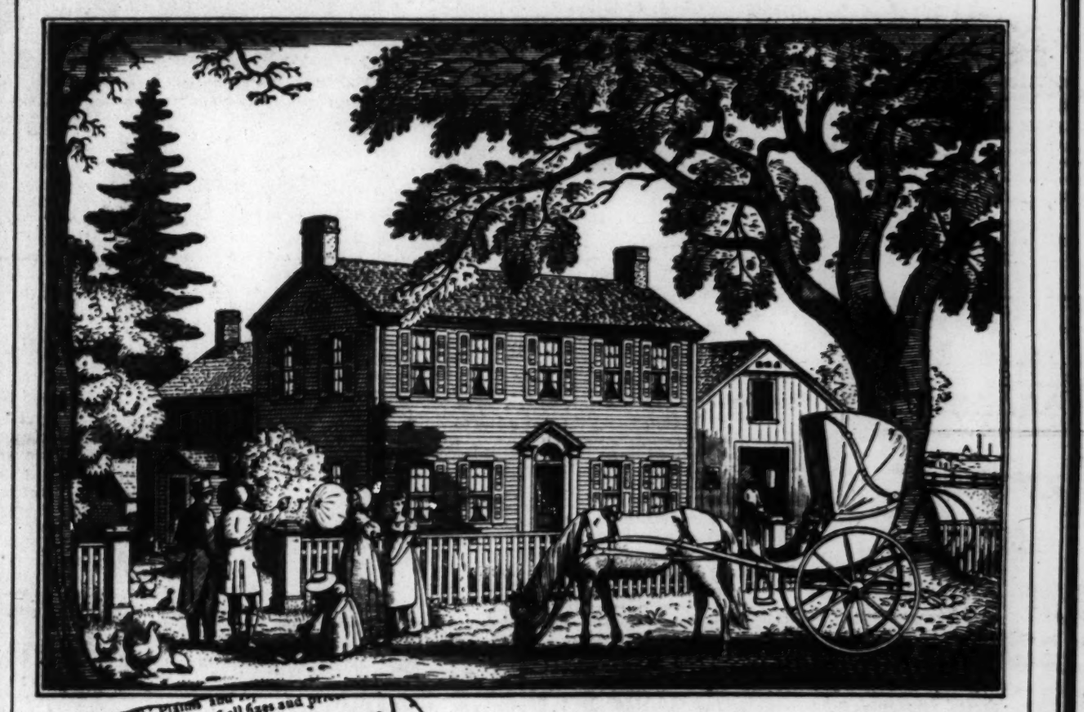
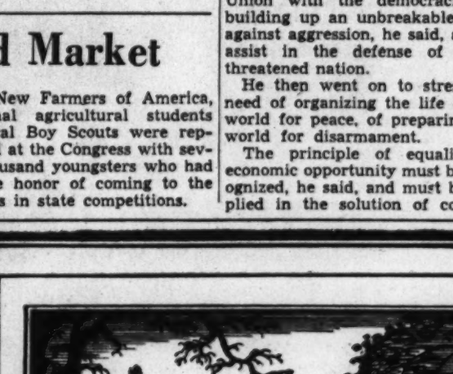


Here is a typical house within 75 miles of Boston. Built in 1804, restored in 1938, the old fireplaces, wide board floors, mantels and panelling are all original. 100 acres of fields and woodland with swimming, golf, and tennis close at hand and excellent ski trails on a nearby mountain.

One year before the American Revolution Yankee craftsmen raised the roof-tree of this fine old homestead. Its new owner will inherit the same background of rolling New England landscape beloved by the original builder. And with it will come annual and perennial flower gardens which years alone could have developed.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HOUSE AT MALDEN.

A real estate advertisement appearing in the New England Palladium characteristic of 1804, a year which marked the twentieth anniversary of the founding of this bank.

A warning to NEW ENGLAND VISITORS!

As you wend your way through the New England countryside be prepared for this. You will come upon a farm house snuggled beneath a hillside. It commands a breath-taking view with gnarled apple trees in the foreground and a lofty mountain or arm of the sea in the distance. In a flash you realize that here is peace and quiet, a happy hunting ground for vacation or a perfect retreat for retirement.

New England realtors can offer you a wide selection of homesteads by the sea or in the hills. And wherever or whatever your choice, your children's children will be grateful for your foresight in getting your roots down in New England!

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
1784 ★ 1939
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

# Welsh Crowning Portrayed Though Bard Was Missing

DENBIGH, Wales, Aug. 9 (AP)—For the second time in the centuries-old ceremony of crowning the Bard, the traditional Welsh tournament of minstrelsy, the Eisteddfod, failed to find the Bard to crown. Caradoc Pritchard, a London newspaperman, who was judged to have done the best piece, wrote on the wrong subject and so was disqualified.

However, the crowning ceremony was carried out with full Bardic pageantry just the same in the presence of some 12,000 persons.

### Vale Echoes Eisteddfod

**By Selwyn Jones**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENBIGH, Wales, Aug. 9—This ancient town, set on a hill overlooking one of the loveliest vales in Wales—the Vale of Clwyd—is this year's host of the Welsh festival of music, drama and song, the National Eisteddfod which is now in progress here.

Hundreds of thou ds of competitors and listeners . e here. The air is full of the strains of brass bands marching, countermarching and rehearsing their test pieces.

Since this is the first time Denbigh has held the Eisteddfod for 57 years, it is a great occasion here.

For two years the chief interest of the 6,000-odd inhabitants of Denbigh has been this Eisteddfod. With a small paid staff, hundreds of townspeople and enthusiasts from the surrounding countryside have been engaged in preparations for the festival.

**Pavilion Seats 12,000**

Within view of the 600-year-old castle a pavilion of wood and steel to seat 12,000 has been set up where Mr. William Jones, Chairman of the Eisteddfod Executive Committee, presides at the first of the week's sessions.

During the week he is succeeded by eminent Welshmen: Mr. David Lloyd George, Prof. John Hughes of McGill University, and others.

Yesterday a cast of 200 appeared in a spectacular production of a play of Welsh history—"Ein Tywysog Olaf" (Our Last Prince)—which tells the story of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd.

The production was directed by Dr. Stefan Hock, who was for many years associated with Max Reinhardt in Vienna, and who has already handled some of the Welsh National Theater's productions, and now runs a repertory theater at Chester.

The lead was played by Mr. Hugh Griffith who was a bank clerk in London until two years ago, when he won his way to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art as the winner of the Leverhulme Scholarship.

**60 Choirs in Competitions**

More than 60 choirs have entered for the eight choral competitions which are to take place this week.

Three of them are from the most distressed of South Wales—Dowlais, Merthyr, Tydfil, and Porth and District. In the second choral competition the audience is to hear Lochgelly, a Scottish choir, and the "foreigners" are to be represented in the chief Male Voice Choir contest by Nelson, Dawley and Warrington, English Midland choirs.

The meetings this year are intended to lay greater stress than ever on the pacific note which is always a prominent feature of its gatherings. With talk of war in the offing, the Eisteddfod rites—the sheathing of the sword and the symbolic offering of the Horn of Plenty—are seen as specially significant.

# Armament Race Found Hindering World Trade

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Despite the impetus it has given to certain forms of industrial activity, re-armament is restricting the general flow of world trade by reducing both exports and imports, according to a report recently issued here by the Information Bureau of the League of Nations.

The report states that the 1938 demand for re-armament commodities, nearly double that of 1937, had offset to a certain extent the threatened widespread depression due to a fall in the United States demand for goods.

**Fill Own Demands**

Raw material producing countries, like the United States, because they were no longer depressed, became able to sustain their own demand for manufactured goods.

Having offset depression, the report continues, re-armament had stimulated the industrial activity of re-arming nations, which, in its turn, had produced a greater demand for domestic goods otherwise available for export. Export trade had thus been encroached on and reduced.

This increased demand for domestic goods had also raised prices generally, and so restricted the sale of imports.

**Capital Goes Elsewhere**

The international flow of trade had thus been restricted while the capital, which could recuperate it, was being spent on armaments, the report stated.

The collapse of the Japanese trade with countries outside the "yen block" is given as an example. Exchange control, and increased manufacturing costs prevented Japan in 1938 from selling at the low prices with which it had before ousted all competitors.

A similar rise in prices was reducing the efforts of the United Kingdom and Germany to compete with the United States.

### Labor Head Says Union Aids Church Going

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—A New York City Councilman claims labor unions foster church-going "now that a majority of our members have Sunday off."

"Sure, our members are better church goers than ever before, because they work fewer hours," Michael Quill, President of the Transport Workers Union told the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers' Convention. "They have time to go to church, and higher wages makes money for the collection plate."

*Grey Furs*

**a jonasson forecast**

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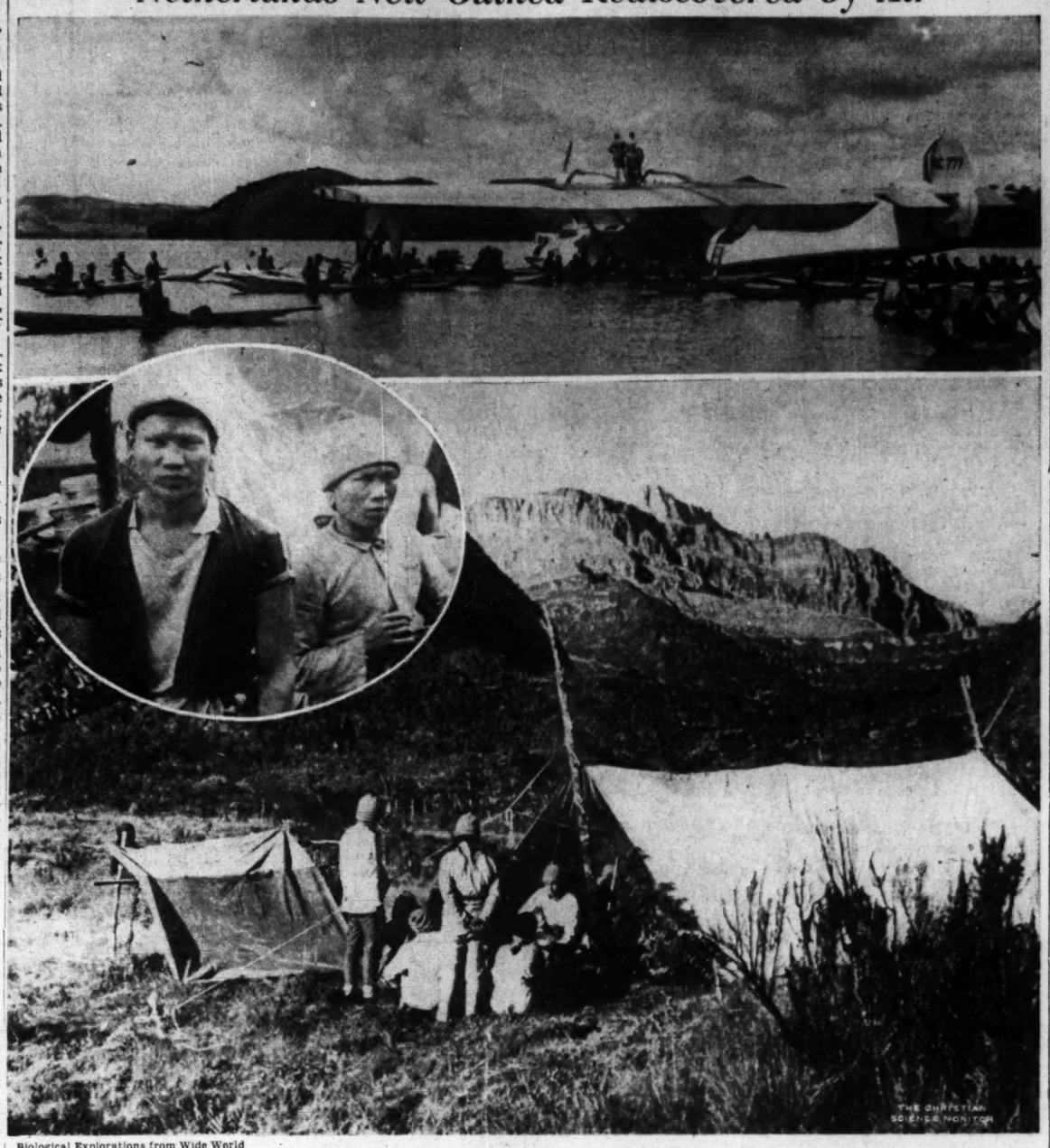
# Netherlands New Guinea Rediscovered by Air



Biological Explorations from Wide World

**Incidents in the Research of the Archbold Expedition**

**The flying boat Guba (upper) is shown riding the waters of Sentani Lake, near Hollandia. Surrounding it are native canoes, so narrow that the riders often sit astride their craft, with their feet dangling in the water. The center view is of two native porters. The camp of the expedition carriers is seen in the lower picture. Mt. Wilhelmina, second highest peak on the island, is in the background.**

# Rare Birds, Beasts, and Orchids Found in New Guinea Search

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Discoveries claimed to equal those of Darwin and Wallace in importance have been reported by the Archbold expedition, which recently returned to New York after conducting an extensive survey of Netherlands New Guinea.

In an interview here before embarking for home on the expedition's flying boat Guba, Richard Archbold, leader of the expedition and an associate of the American Museum of Natural History, described some of the important "finds," including dancing birds that build hurdles to jump through, and tree rats four feet long. Animals, birds, insects, and plants—20 per cent of them new to researchers—were found in New Guinea by the expedition, he declared.

"The results of the expedition are the greatest in my experience in various parts of the world, and perhaps will never be equalled again," Mr. Archbold said. "The use of a modern flying boat, which made 168 flights from the coast to the interior and carried 568,000 pounds of food and equipment over jungle impassable on foot, helped us a great deal.

**Radio Connection Invaluable**

"The erection of radio stations at our three bases permitted the flying-boat crew to keep in communication and receive the latest weather reports, but great skill was required for the heavily-laden take-offs and landings in jungle rivers and on a lake 11,000 feet above sea level. We saw territory never before seen by a white man. In one large valley—we call it the Grand Valley—we estimated the native population to be from 70,000 to 80,000. One previously unknown river, the Baliem, was a large stream.

"Our expedition has made the most important and extensive discoveries since Darwin and Wallace. We have 20 new animal species, among which is a kind of giant arboreal rat. It is a thick, squat creature, four feet long from nose to end of tail, and a foot high. It has rows of long sharp teeth, and lives on green shoots. We also discovered a new bird which lives on flies in barren, rocky country 15,000 feet above sea level. It is blue-black, with a bright red spot on the breast and stands about nine inches high.

"We obtained many new plants and collected more than 40 rare varieties of orchids. The expedition made new geographical discoveries. It obtained movies of birds of paradise in action on their dance-grounds. The birds indulge in amazing dances on small velodromes or race-tracks, which they build out of moss. Sometimes they build hurdles and hoops, over and through which they jump."

Mr. Archbold has been flying since 1932, and the expedition now terminated was his third to New Guinea. He used a flying boat on his second expedition, but it was wrecked in a windstrom known by the natives as a "guba"; hence the name of his present craft.

**Night Flight Over Equator**

Capt. Lewis Yancey, navigator of the Guba, recalled one highlight of the expedition, a night flight over the equator. "We saw some pretty heavy stuff—clouds and rain—just ahead of us," he said. "So we went on up to climb over it. Pretty soon we ran right into it—sleet and rain and snow. Remember, we were 17,500 feet up. And was it cold! We wore fur-lined flying suits, and we were still frozen. It was snowing so hard that the windshield of the cockpit was coated thick. I had an after-hatch open, and I gathered up a snow ball, just to be able to say that I had handled snow over the equator."

Describing the hazards of establishing the initial inland oase in New Guinea, after landing at Hollandia, on the north coast of Netherlands New Guinea, Captain Yancey said: "Our first trip revealed hundreds of native villages on the banks of a big river. There must have been 60,000 or 70,000 natives all told. They had never seen white people before. There was not one thing to show that they even knew of the existence of the outside world. We flew low over the river, and watched them run. They were scared by the Guba. Later we learned that every one of them was a head-hunter."

Mr. Archbold has spent almost all of the last year in hitherto unexplored territory in Netherlands New Guinea on this elaborate and intensive research expedition, with the co-operation of the Netherlands East Indies Government. The expedition cost £250,000, of which Mr. Archbold provided £100,000. He said that he had found the country so interesting that he proposed to make another visit next year, using another flying boat.

# Van Zeeland to Direct Work Of Private Refugee Agency

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 9—Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian Premier, has accepted the post of Chief Executive Officer of the new private organization for the settlement of refugees, the formation of which was announced at a meeting of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee two weeks ago.

Acceptance of the post by a man of international caliber like Dr. van Zeeland is regarded as an indication that some concrete steps for settling refugees on a large scale may be expected in the near future. The Board of Trustees under whose direction Dr. van Zeeland is to work is itself composed exclusively of eminent Americans and Englishmen who are understood to be already in possession of sufficient data to enable the settlement work to go forward at once.

The next step is expected to be the formation of a special trust inside Germany to work in conjunction with Dr. van Zeeland and the Trustees.

The first places in which large-scale settlements are planned include the Dominican Republic, where it is believed there is room for at least 20,000 families, and British Guiana, where a thousand individuals are to be admitted as an experiment for a three-year period. If the latter experiment proves successful it is hoped that some 4,000 families ultimately will find new homes there.

Investigations are also stated to be in an advanced stage regarding the Philippines and New Caledonia, a French island in the southern Pacific. Dr. van Zeeland and the Board of Trustees are to work in close co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee, which is due to hold a conference in Washington shortly. Their task is to work out practical details of settlement and try to keep the Governments up to the mark in the matter of finding room for the increasing number of people who are being forced to leave their homes in Europe.

The Chairman of the Trustees is Sir Horace Rumbold, member of the British Peel Commission to Palestine. Among its members are Lord Bessborough, former Governor General of Canada; Lord Bearsted, President of Shell Transport and Trading Company; Harold Butler, Principal of Nuffield College, Oxford, and former head of the International Labor Office; Sir John Hope Simpson, who supervised the transfer of the Greeks from Asia Minor to Trieste after the war; John W. Davis, former Democratic candidate for the United States presidency; Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company, U. S. A., and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York.

### Philadelphia Has Building Pick-Up

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA — Activity in residential building is picking up here. Permits were granted during the first four months of the current year for 938 individual dwellings, construction of which will cost $3,479,700.

General construction was also rendering a good account of itself. Permits of the last four months called for 2,910 operations with a building value of $8,552,870.

These statistics were revealed in reports compiled by Frank Stuber, statistician of the Philadelphia Bureau of Building Inspection.

### Gets 'Duckbill' Dinosaur

WASHINGTON (AP) — Canada has sent to the Smithsonian Institution the partial mummy of a dinosaur which 95,000,000 years ago roamed the swamps of what is now Alberta province. Dr. C. W. Gilmore, of the Smithsonian called it a "duck-bill" dinosaur, with jaws resembling those of present-day fowl. It probably weighed a ton or more, but was not a vicious creature.

### Australia Views New Guinea As Vital for Defense

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, Australia—The fortification of the Australian mandate of New Guinea is a necessary measure for the defence of the whole Australian continent, Attorney General William Morris Hughes declares.

Until the present crisis in the Far East the Australian government has refused to fortify New Guinea, because the terms of the League of Nations Mandate prohibit this. The reported disregard of similar mandate pledges on the part of Japan in fortifying several of the Caroline Islands and accounts by residents of the appearance of Japanese warships off the New Guinea coast during international crises in Europe, however, have forced the Government to make defense plans. The possession of Papua, lying directly south of New Guinea, has already been fortified.

Mr. Hughes declared: "Those who hold New Guinea hold Australia, and it can truthfully be said that Australia's frontier is in the mandated territory. We mean to hold this country and every part of the Dominion that is essential to this country's safety."

### African Fir in California

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif.—Added confirmation of the saying that "anything and everything grows in California" was obtained here recently with the discovery of a "full-blown" Algerian fir tree just outside of the town of Napa, a specimen restricted for the most part to certain mountain regions in North Africa.

# More Prohibitionists in U. S., Gaston Tells World Group

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HELSINGFORS, Finland — The tendency is towards a dry America, declared E. Page Gaston, honorary American Commissioner of the World Prohibition Federation, in an address before delegates of 10 countries in a conference of the Federation here.

There is, he said, a bloc of more than 60 avowedly dry Congressmen, which is steadily growing. Thirty-five States now provide for special liquor regulations, he added, and out of 2,000 municipalities, voting in recent elections, one-half of them "went bone-dry."

Recent tests, Mr. Gaston continued, have shown that 64 per cent of farm women favor prohibition, and that 36 per cent of the general public also favor it. It is, he reported, being asserted that America will be dry again by 1950.

According to official Government statistics, he said, the gigantic amount of $50,000,000 is spent by American drink producers on press advertising in the effort to stop what is now a declining drink consumption of more than 25 per cent.

In a concluding note Mr. Gaston pointed out the remarkable progress which is being made in Mexico where President Cardenas continues a steady prohibition campaign.

# New South Wales Wetter?

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Efforts by the New South Wales Government to curb the illegal sale of intoxicants here show Australia's determination to reduce crime and accidents.

Following a 97 per cent increase in Liquor Act violations in the past year, the Ministry of Justice has come forth with proposed additions to the already stringent Acts which would make them practically foolproof.

According to the existing law, the legal sale of liquor is halted at 6 p. m., daily, except Sunday, when all premises are closed. If successfully upheld, this law would make the existence of night clubs impossible, but despite the vigilance of a special section of the police force, there have been an increasing number of evasions, according to the annual report of the License Reduction Board.

One method of evasion used by the high-class night club has been the very loose observing of the provision that drinks ordered and paid for before 6 p. m., may be consumed within the establishment.

As after-hour trading is very promptly punished by loss of license, heavy fines, and imprisonment for multiple offenders, the second-class night clubs which are often controlled by persons with criminal records, have found ways of continuing business despite repeated police action against them.

The people proceeded against, when police secure an arrest as the result of a raid, are the manager and the waiter who is actually serving the drink. The real owner, therefore, remains in the background and is often not known even to the manager. As soon as an employee, manager or waiter, is convicted, his fine is paid, he is dismissed and an unconvicted person is engaged. The unknown owner stands to gain enough from his illegal business, that he does not mind paying several fines a month, and he is not greatly concerned about the fate of the people that are convicted in his stead.

In order to prevent such violations, the Minister has evolved a scheme by which the owners of the premises where night clubs operate will be held responsible for the transgression of the law as well as the club operator, the manager and the waiter.

# Photography to Aid Library

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Photography is to be brought to the aid of present and future Australian historians according to a plan devised by the Trustees of the Mitchell Historical Library of Sydney. The plan provides that a miniature photograph on 35 millimeter film is to be made of every available document on Australian history and deposited in the library.

It is believed here that there are stowed away in the British Isles, France, Holland, Spain, and elsewhere overseas, at least 200,000 original documents relating to the history and affairs of Australia and of the South Pacific which should be preserved.

Although the Library possesses manuscripts and typewritten copies of many of the more important documents, those copies are not always reliable. Moreover, the copyists do not give the whole collection with which they are dealing.

The new plan offers the possibility of obtaining actual photostatic copies of the original documents in a form that will not take up much library space and at a cost not unduly high. It is felt that the study of history in schools will also be aided by this method.

The Mitchell Library Trustees have already set up the machinery for carrying out the tremendous task of finding all the material.

Actual work will begin with documents in the Public Records office, London, The British Museum, and other British collections. Next reproductions will be made of documents in the French archives. Later, search will be made for records of interest to Australia in the archives of the great exploring countries, Spain, Holland, and Portugal.

When all the necessary pictures are made and the negatives reach Australia, a positive film will be taken off and deposited in the library files. A series of enlarged copies of the more important documents will be made by the photostat process and distributed to government and college libraries in other states.

### Democrats Declared Free of C. I. O. Ties

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Oliver A. Quayle, Jr., Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, today took advantage of a visit to John L. Lewis' stronghold to assert that the Committee was not obligated financially to the C. I. O. chieftain.

"I don't know a thing about contributions Lewis may have made to help some local campaign," declared Mr. Quayle, "but all the National Committee ever got from him was $50,000, and that's been paid off." He explained that a $50,000 loan was advanced by the United Mine Workers in the 1936 campaign, and that this was repaid in two $25,000 installments.

# Ontario Scans Lignite Stores

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—A publicly-owned project for development of rich lignite deposits in Northern Ontario is the subject of a Government investigation here.

The plan calls for transformation of raw lignite into heat-producing fuel which in turn could be used for production of electrical power—all at an economical figure.

Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn has already indicated that such a development would be feasible.

Among factors cited by the Premier that led him to believe the lignite could be developed to the advantage of the mining industry and of the people of Northern Ontario was the increase in the population there and the development of the mining industry. The actual mining operations involve stripping and modern research has developed machinery for strip mining that allows the ore to be produced at minimum cost.

Successful development of a similar type of lignite in Australia where the State produced practically all the electricity that was required and a trainload of briquettes a day in addition, was pointed to by Premier Hepburn.

The subcommittee on northern development of Toronto's civic employment committee is also considering the advisability of urging the development of the large lignite coal deposits north of Cochrane in Northern Ontario. It has been suggested that they should be developed by the Government as a means of giving work to the unemployed, and also for the benefit of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. It was pointed out that Alberta has been using lignite coal since the first settlers arrived and that Saskatchewan has for years been making briquettes from a low-grade lignite. Germany and Australia have also used it largely.


PITTSBURGH, PA.

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*Fur Coats*

**$100**

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Frank and Seder Fur Salon, Second Floor.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# The Gloves You May Wear With Your Fall Outfits

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## Hands Will Go More Gaily Clad Materials Are Combined

### Your Gloves May Even Echo the Style Points of Your Shoes. Lacing Used. Tops Longer. Thumbs Important

By Helen Johnson Keyes

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

This is a notable year for American gloves, particularly in the all-occasion types. Political changes abroad have resulted in the exodus to this country of skilled designers and technicians, and also the importation of machinery. American manufacturers are offering to the public well-constructed and interestingly styled models for casual and sports wear in new and luscious colors, designed to pep-up the basic fall costume, which is likely to be of brown, green or black and in need of bright accessory notes.

The style points which date the fall gloves are: (1) Combinations of leather and fabric. (2) Combinations of leather and fur. (3) Longer tops (from two to eight buttons—and in this connection a "button" is synonymous with an inch). (4) Increasing interest in the thumb section. (5) Brighter colors.

**Fur Trimming Also**

In the working out of leather and fabric alliances, the favorite leathers are doeskin and capeskin. A trend is evident toward a monotone palm and a back in which shades and tones of the color of the palm are introduced through stitching, cording, lacings, embroidery, or a row of little bows. This idea is expressed also by the employment for the back of plaid, checked, or striped fabric.

Fur trimming on velvet or leather models (a formal or semi-formal style) receives its impetus from the vogue which fur hats and fur-trimmed hats will have this winter. Already these are being modeled with fur coats and accompanied by the most sumptuous gloves which fashion has ever presented. Gorgeous in color, to contrast with the prevailing brown of the fur wrap, or to dramatize white, grey or black, such gloves are often of velvet with long, crushed wrists and are trimmed with all the flat pelts and also with tails.

**Pull Up Over the Sleeve**

The slip-on is still correct for casual morning wear, but the three new silhouettes, that of the flared wrist, that of the gathered wrist, and that of the crushed wrist—the mousquetaire—carry on into the ceremonious hours. It may seem curious that the longer glove arrives at the same time as the longer sleeve; but the idea is to pull it up over the fitted wrist portion of the sleeve; or with a bracelet-length sleeve, also in style, to soften the effect of bangles or ornamental bands, which can be quite hard, by a touch of drapery.

Thumb and the other finger sections attracted a new kind of attention in the Merry Hull gloves introduced by Aris a year ago. Perhaps readers of this page will remember that this design features a strip which runs up and down the thumb and each finger, giving to each digit a third dimensional casing. Now Aris sponsors an "hourglass" thumb, which, although it gracefully nips in the waist of this member, also supplies what very often is lacking, fullness through the base of the thumb and in the crotch between it and the forefinger. This innovation is an expression of an increasing attention to fit.

**Points to Remember in Buying**

A somewhat varied glove wardrobe is suggested not only by the competitive attractions of the many models presented, but also by their type-specialization. Leathers, fabrics, length, styling co-operate to produce categories of sports, informal, semi-formal and formal models. For the smart completion of an ensemble the correct type is important.

Another feature which is stressed is the proper co-ordination of glove fabrics and costume fabrics. Mat crepes, lusterless woolens, dull taffetas, are best reflected in suède-like fabrics, whereas broadcloth, satin, and shiny rayon weaves look well with glacé kids and lustrous fabrics, such as bengaline and several rayon materials. If dull and highlighted surfaces are combined in a dress, the gloves should be of a single finish or texture—either one which seems best to round out the harmony. With formal furs velvet is a beautifully complementary material. We have already spoken of velvet gloves that are trimmed with fur; we have also admired, as an extreme style, those that have sequin-embroidered fingers. Many fur coats in the upper brackets are made with girdles and other insets and panels of metallic cloth, and with such extremely elegant garments the spangled glove is effective.

**A Glove Can Be Becoming or Not**

Natascha, a Russian glove designer who is now working for an American house, after making her début with Schiaparelli, Maggy Rouff, Captain Molyneux and other eminent couturiers, reminds us that we should select gloves with careful reference to their becomingness. She says that neither construction nor trimming should seem to break the arch of the hand. She advocates for the majority of hands long fluid lines and vertical decorations. The short, fat hand, she states, should wear flat seams and for decoration only stitching. The thin, bony hand looks most attractive in a crushed wrist. Muscular hands need a loose fit.

Some manufacturers scale their measurements to the use to which the glove is put. That is, a number six in a model designed for driving a car would be roomier than a number six in a semi-formal or formal model; so that one would always purchase the same size in that particular make. But in other makes, where this system of marking does not obtain, the variation might be from one-quarter to a full size.

Underwood; Park Avenue Studios; Hansen Glove Corp.; Julius Kayser and Co.

**(1) Leather and fabric half-in-half combination with scalloped joining. In black, bordeaux, fairway green, and port-brown. (2) Capeskin back, decorated with thong lacing: Kaysuede fabric palm. Available in a wide range of colors. (3) All-occasion slip-on-glove of Hanflex fabric. In black, harvest-wine, bordeaux, marine-blue, fairway green, and other shades. (4) Gloves harmonized with a two-fabric oxford, and laced like the shoe through metal eyelets. (5) Soft fabric with leather applique and cording trim.**

## Through the Editor's Window

### Do You Know Six People? Six People Who . . .

By Millicent Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"Do you know six people—six people, that is, who would like to have a cracker-barrel kind of confab of an evening?" This is a question put by the Consumers' Guide of the United States Department of Agriculture. The idea is to get a small group together. "Around the dining-room table" is suggested, so that "when you do your talking anybody who wants to bang his point home has something to bang on." Once a month, perhaps, from October to April your group would meet; and be conducted with the help of the Consumers' Guide, which will provide suggestions on how to hold such "confabs," and also material to provoke lively discussions. And "nothing in this material is designed to sell you anything," you are assured.

The plan began with 50 letters that went out from the Department of Agriculture to 50 women—25 city women and 25 rural women — just plain everyday women like you and me, only in every case the person chosen was a leader in her community, a homemaker who takes time to think about the problems of other people as well as her own.

These 50 women went to Washington and for two days with the Secretary of Agriculture and some of his staff, did some earnest thinking and some thoughtful talking on the subject of "Building for Abundance." As the Secretary had said, "The answer to problems relating to securing abundance, if it is to be found in a democratic country, will have to come out of the thinking of the people themselves, rather than out of any group of officials."

This and similar conferences, in which members of widely different experience and backgrounds take part, were for the purpose of showing the direction in which thinking needs to be done. "They were not to dictate thoughts," says the Consumers' Guide in the article, 50 Women Talk It Out; "nor were they intended to reach conclusions. They proposed simply to focus attention on basic difficulites confronting America, and by so focusing to stimulate through these women the thinking of women everywhere."

Even a squint at these questions gives one a glimpse of their possibilities as springboards for illuminating discussion. First, of course, what is "abundance"? Some said "more than mere necessities." Others added spiritual qualities making for a sense of security and happy normal living. Then all contributed word pictures of scenes in their own regions—a dead factory town; a city tenement district; a down-at-the-heels rural region; farms with buildings long unpainted, rural sections with schools missing. These, they said, were what abundance is not. All agreed that in a rich beautiful country like the United States, where farmers and industry both wished to produce, and where people in both ranks needed what both produced, the problem belongs to all.

They may not have got very far—these 50 women. Out of what they said, the Department of Agriculture officials may not be able to solve the nation's problems to any remarkable extent. But the fact of their thinking the problem through as far as they have, and coming together to talk it out as their forebears talked out important national questions around the cracker barrel in the oldtime general store, is one of the earmarks of a genuine democracy. When a people awaken enough to come together in small groups and—fortified by a study of facts—discuss problems that their government officials are trying to solve, it helps to awaken the entire nation.

Do you know six people? asks the Consumers' Guide. This publication of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, will fortify your group with discussion material.

Pick the people who seem to have the widest differences in point of view, you are advised. Try to pull together people who earn their living in different ways: people who work for wages, people who are bosses, people who work on farms, people who work at home. Keep the ball tossing back and forth, and don't skip anybody.

"We guarantee you'll have fun," the Guide says, "on one condition. . . . Good discussion comes only from people who admit that the next person is as decent a person, as worth listening to, and as deserving of his opinion, as the first. You'll have fun if you keep the talk good natured."

The reason, anyway, for talking things out is not to make somebody else admit something he doesn't believe. It's to help you clear up your own thinking—to help everybody clear up his own thinking.

Yes, we agree with the Consumers' Guide, that there is "life and fun in such a gabfest, if what's happening to America is important to you." And we too would say, as it does, that—"There's hope for democracy if you and your friends take time to thrash out these problems." And that, "If living in a democracy is worth something to you, you will."

A Wednesday Column


MONITOR READERS INVITED TO TRY NEW SITROUX BEAUTY CREAMS....

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We are happy to announce two new creams worthy of the Sitroux name and reputation:

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Made from formulas we believe to be the best Sitroux Creams are now offered to the many friends of Sitroux Cleansing Tissues.

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468 Fourth Ave., New York City


## Green Tomato Chow Chow Delicious on Hamburger

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Dear Editor:

I am sending the following recipe for Chow Chow as I heard a woman in a grocery store asking for a relish to use on hamburger and this is what we like especially well in our family.

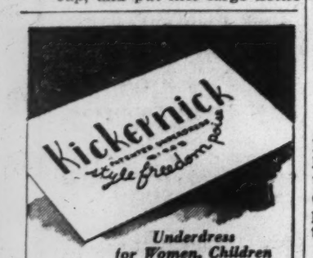
**Chow Chow**

Put through the food grinder
20 pounds green tomatoes
6 green peppers
6 large onions
1 large head of celery
3 pounds cabbage. Let stand over night with
2 cups salt well stirred in. In the morning drain through a colander. Put on the stove with
1 quart vinegar and
2 quarts water and let boil 20 minutes. Drain again and put back on the stove with the following:
2 quarts vinegar
3 cups sugar
½ pound white mustard seed
1 tablespoon celery seed
2 tablespoons cinnamon
1 tablespoon cloves
1 tablespoon allspice
½ tablespoon ginger
1 tablespoon salt. Cook until tender.

Mrs. J. P. H., Washington

## Ripe Peach and Plum Jam

To prepare fruit, peel about
2 pounds fully ripe peaches; pit and grind or chop very fine. If peaches lack flavor or tartness, add juice of
1 lemon. Pit about
1 pound fully ripe sour damson plums; cut in small pieces and crush thoroughly. Combine fruits. Measure out
7½ cups sugar (3¼ pounds), tightly packed in measuring cup, and put into large kettle with 4 cups of the prepared fruit, measured tightly packed also. Mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in
1 bottle of fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).


*Underdress for Women, Children and Jr. Misses*

Now is the time to begin thinking about back-to-school wardrobes. Kickernick has many styles particularly suitable for college and school girls. Watch for the Kickernick advertisement on August 23rd.

*Ask your dealer or write*

WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn.


## Potato Chips With New Process

Potato chips cooked in fat are likely to become rancid after a little time. Government investigators have been working with a combination of skim-milk and potatoes, oven dried to crispness, that promises to be desirable.

The potatoes are boiled, peeled, and beaten up with skim-milk and salt in a mixer. Then the mixture is squeezed out through suitable sized openings onto trays, first dried thoroughly in hot air chambers and then passed under a heater to give a slight toasting.

The product can be made into wafers, sticks, croutons, or any desired shape, and goes well with soup and light luncheon. This process seems to have possibility of commercial development. It can be worked out in a small way in the home kitchen—a wholesome potato and sour milk partnership.

—From the Rural New-Yorker

## Highlights of the Recent Paris Openings

Last Wednesday the Paris dressmakers staged their season's Opening, with the World and his Wife, particularly his Wife, waiting to hear what we are all going to wear. Soon we will have for you our own Elene Foster's descriptions of some of the showings that she adjudges worth your consideration in planning and buying your autumn outfits. Miss Foster, as you know, is our Paris Fashion correspondent, and knows how to pick her way through the welter of things you might or might not be interested in. In the meanwhile, though, here are some of the more interesting items cabled by the Associated Press directly after the opening.

Winter frocks shown in the new collections had bodices adjusted to rigid, old-fashioned stays revived in the new 1939 manner. Silhouetttes of the late-Victorian era are recalled in the bustle-back fashion for day and evening. Day coats were "bustled" with fur bows and bandings. Wool frocks had short "tails" of pleatings hung from back waistbands. Evening dresses featured big cuffs on skirt backs, some lighted up with bright-colored flowers.

Tailored drapery was a new note in coats and suits, often taking the form of fine pleatings across the bust and hips.

In addition to marked use of bustle details in furs and fabrics for day wear, many coats showed a front flare in combination with full-length draped front panels of fur.

**Necklines High, Sleeves Long**

A group of day frocks featured embroideries or appliques of black velvet. Navy had pleated or puffed details in the back. Necklines were kept high and sleeves long and tight. Plaid wool frocks accompanied plain wool coats. Day skirts generally were moderately short and only slightly flared.

The great variety of evening styles included the bustle-back type and an all-round puff-out treatment at the hips. Slim-lined frocks had long thin trains and epaulets of ostrich plumes.

Many tailored evening suits were shown with three-quarter princess fitted coats and paillette embroidered white blouses. Two-piece tunic frocks also were featured.

Spread-skirted models were in the minority. Straight lines triumphed, though broken through here and there with an apron front, flounced overskirts or bustled backs. Coats got down to narrow widths and jackets to longer lengths and a new straight slimness dubbed "Cigarette."

Only the hips went out of bounds in Schiaparelli's new collection. They took on folds or puffs or drapery front or back in day and evening frocks. Jackets had puffed-out hems running parallel with similar puffs in suit skirts. Suits were fur-banded at the hips and evening jackets were treated to hip wreaths of velvet flowers with tinsel centers.

**Muffs Again**

Muffs played outstanding roles. They were tied around evening dresses with ribbon belts. They were beaded, embroidered, or made of the dress materials. In day wear the stomacher muffs were attached to jackets in fur or fabric.

Coats had back panels or fur with bustle-bow ties at the waist. Fur jabots were noted in mink tails or marten bands with muffs to match. Ermine was dyed pink to trim a day coat and lime green for an evening jacket. Civet cat was revived for sports coats and trimmings. Ocelot fur made coats, boots and hats.

**Zulu Brown**

Zulu brown, a smart new muddy shade, led off for winter coats and suits, evening frocks, and furs.

New hobble skirts appeared. A "Bobbin" silhouette came out wide in the middle and narrow at both ends. Spangle embroideries reached furs, and made tinsel motifs on a shaved lamb cocktail jacket and a black sealskin evening cape.

Robert Piguet achieved a "Bobbin" silhouette with narrowed shoulders, trouser-pleated skirt tops, and hobble hems.

Boleros were zouave-styled and military-braided. Evening suits had braided boleros with tube-like dresses with slit hems. Other models showed bustle treatments or full circular skirts of stiff brocade.

A stuffed parrot was carried falcon-fashion with a dress of Parrot Green satin. A pink bird fastened to a stick made a fan. Jester's bells on multi-colored ribbons trimmed other feather fans. Evening headdress copied circus-horse plumes in multi-colored ostrich feathers.

Day ensembles showed light coats with dark dresses. The coats were straight loose styles or fitted models moderately flared. Collars were large, especially in fur coats.

Short black jackets were shown, also many fitted styles and long day capes of fur-trimmed fabric. Seen also were many Duvetine types of wool material—plaids, chevrons, and stripes.

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VIRGINIA WARBURTON

# Not All Expert Yachtsmen Favor the 'Big Stickers'—Sox Rookie Is Benched

## Shuman Prefers Center Board Craft

By Wendell Davis
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 9—When an expert at sailing "big stickers," Meter machines, J boats, yawls, ketches, schooners and the like, claims he'd rather race a dinghy or small jib-headed, center board craft, maybe there's something to this modern small-boat trend after all.

That's the story of E. Arthur Shuman, prominent Marblehead yachtsman, and he sticks by it. In the winter time, Shuman races dinghies (Frostbites) and gets a "bigger kick out of those little fellows" than all his summer's racing of Thirty Square Meters, Eight Meters, and ocean cruising boats combined.

It's a fairly typical story, though, of an expert yachtsman who has jumped from one class to another during his yachting experience. It's the story of a man who held his first tiller aboard a small catboat when but five years old, graduated to a class larger, then owned a spinnaker-sized craft, and finally matured into the "bigger fish."

**Highland Light**

The typical part of it continues even further. Shuman joined the select class in no time at all, and as he touched various "sticks," found the trim of different craft, he craved new fields to conquer.

"I enjoy these ocean races," he was saying yesterday, after the regular Thirty Square Meter engagement here. "That's where I picked up a lot of information concerning rigs." Since 1932, he has raced in many ocean races. That year he sailed aboard Highland Light when that speedster broke all existing records in the Newport - to - Bermuda race. In 1936, he was aboard Actaea in that same run and finished second.

He sailed aboard Rainbow, Chandler Hovey's aspiring America's Cup defender in 1937, and was official head-sail man. He's been undisputed champion of the Thirty Square Meter Class in years past—and yet:

**Small Boats**

"I'd rather race a small boat," he would say. "You get the real thrill of this sport. There's always the element of tipping over, that knowledge if you aren't careful in handling the touchy craft, you're over board."

"I've been sailing in dinghies for six winters now, and there's nothing that beats them," he said smiling.

"And speaking of small boats, that Indian Class is a great class. I've watched them racing, and they're as hard a racing class as I've seen anywhere. I'd like to

By a Staff Photographer
**E. Arthur Shuman**

step aboard one of those boats sometime in a race."

Shuman, like all yachtsmen who change from class to class, is interested in finding out the intricacies of each boat, and getting the utmost speed out of the craft.

**Unlimited Speed**

"Another thrill to small boat racing," Shuman continued, "is that there is an unlimited amount of speed a boat like that can reach. In the larger yachts, there is always a maximum speed, and no matter how much you fool around with them, they'll go no faster." Shuman was referring to such classes as the Eight Meters, International One Designs and others of that type.

Altogether Shuman has owned 10 boats since he was five years old, starting off with his 14-foot Sailing Tender, jumping into the Bay Bird Class, and then the O Boats, all center board boats.

His first keel craft was a Triangle and in four years of racing won two championships, a similar record to that of his O boat. The O boat was the first Tipler, the name Shuman has carried on his boats ever since. In fact, Tipler IX will be under construction this winter, a cutter which Shuman plans to race in the Bermuda run.

**"Squeaks"**

"The name Tipler originates from an airedale of mine, and the grandfather of that airedale," he explained. "My dog's name was Tip, but Tip wouldn't fit well over the stern of an outboard rudder craft, so I have used the grandfather's name, Tipler."

Tipler III was one of the first American Thirty Square Meters and came out in 1929. Charles Welch, Alfred E. Chase, Chandler Hovey and Shuman were all responsible for bringing this class to American waters. That same year a German team visited Marblehead and raced a North Shore three-boat aggregation, winning over the 'Head team of which Shuman was a member.

Later in the season, a three-country international series was held between Germany, Sweden and the United States, with one boat representing each country. Shuman was the U. S. representative, Germany again winning with U. S. second, Sweden last.

**Hurricane Wrecked**

Tipler IV was another Thirty Square Meter which won the season's championship. Tipler V was simply a cruising cutter, and was used in ocean races. Tipler VI was another cruiser, this time a teak, double-ended, and was wrecked coming up from Florida in a hurricane.

"I wasn't aboard her," Shuman explained, "but from what I hear they had some time of it, finally landing on an island, all unharmed."

Tipler VII literally cleaned up the Thirty Square Meter class, winning every series, mid-summer week and the season's championship. In one series that summer, she won 11 out of 12 races.

Tipler VIII was another cruiser, used primarily for cruising. It entered one race last year, the Boston Light race, and won.

**Bowl Winner**

For 10 years now Shuman has been in the yacht brokerage business, starting under Eldredge-McInnis in Boston for four years, then shifting to Frank Paine for a similar period and then went into the business on his own.

This year, after cancelling the first order for Tipler IX, Shuman signed aboard Charles P. Curtis's Thirty Square Meter, Ellen. Shuman resumed his "Squeak" mastery by helming Ellen to the Roosevelt Bowl championship at Marion last month.

## Late Bulletin

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Kay Stammers, England's No. 1 woman tennis player, led the advance into the quarter-final round of the women's Eastern grass court championships today when she defeated Patricia Canning, of Alameda, Calif., 7—5, 6—3.

Another member of the British Wightman Cup team, Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, went into the bracket of eight by eliminating the sensational young Helen Bernhard, of New York, seeded fifth on the domestic list, 6—4, 6—3.

The third and fourth American seeded entries, Dorothy May Bundy, of Santa Monica, Calif., and Dorothy Workman, of Los Angeles, also annexed quarter-final berths. Miss Bundy scored over Pauline Betz, of Los Angeles, 6—4, 11—9, while Miss Workman had an easier time with Edna Steinbach of Richmond Hill, N. Y., 6—1, 6—1.

Mary Harwick became the second British Wightman Cup player to drop out of the contention when she defaulted in the midst of a heated struggle with Mary Arnold, of Los Angeles. The scores were 6—4, 8—8. Miss Hardwick complained of the humidity.

The first tandem to enter the quarter-final round of doubles was Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France, who triumphed over Louise Raymond, Scarsdale, N. Y., and Patricia Cumming, of Westfield, N. J., 6—4, 6—3.

Two men's doubles teams made delayed entries into the second round. Gil Hunt, of Washington, D. C., and Ernest Sutter, of New Orleans, defeated Bob Curtis of Houston, and Ronald Edwards, of Berkeley, Calif., 7—5, 8—10, 6—4, and Charles E. Hare, of England, and Ladislav Hecht, of Czechoslovakia downed Bradley and Alastair Martin, of New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Alice Marble, the defending champion, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, of Cambridge, Mass., seeded second, completed the quarter-final round. Miss Marble defeated Valerie Scott, British Wightman Cup player, 6—2, 6—1, and Mrs. Fabyan conquered Helen Pedersen, of Stamford, Conn., 6—3, 6—2.

The pairings tomorrow will be:

Miss Marble vs. Miss Arnold.
Miss Workman vs. Mme. Rene Mathieu, France.
Mrs. Fabyan vs. Mrs. Hammersley.
Miss Bundy vs. Miss Stammers.

## Sport Briefs

Baseball has been under a commissioner since 1921.

Roger Peckinpaugh manages the New Orleans Pelicans.

Marty Krug is Pacific Coast scout for the Detroit Tigers.

Buddy Myer is a 14-year veteran of the major leagues.

Germany provided a 325-acre tract for the 1936 Olympics.


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## *Wins Ryde Town Cup*

Wide World
**Harold S. Vanderbilt's 12-meter yacht Vim (nearest camera) and Sir William Burton's Janetta shown competing in a race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club regatta being held off Ryde, England. Vanderbilt has been racing in English waters for the past two months and on Aug. 8 won the Ryde Town Cup and his nineteenth victory of the season abroad.**

## Uruguay Girl Pounding Ball At Wee Burn

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NORTON, Conn., Aug. 9 — If Senorita Fay Crocker, eight times National woman golf champion of Uruguay and four times winner of the Argentine title, maintains the pace set here the past few days in practice at Wee Burn Club, she will prove a formidable contender for the United States title in the Forty-third Women's Amateur Championship Tournament which opens at Wee Burn on Aug. 21.

Miss Crocker, who hails from Montevideo, strolled modestly to the first tee at Wee Burn and slammed the ball straight down the fairway for some 250 yards, reaching the green 190 yards away with a No. 2 iron and sinking her ball for a birdie 3. On the 525-yard 10th hole over a brook, a pond, some bunkers and traps, she turned in an Eagle 3, bringing in a total score of 74 for the 18 holes on a par 72 course. She played from the men's back tees under difficult tournament conditions arranged for the Taintor Four-Ball Tournament now in progress. Just to prove that her score was not a fluke Miss Crocker went out again over the week end and turned in cards of 75 and 76 respectively.

Miss Crocker, shy and retiring, is making her first visit to this country, and this will be her first appearance in any tournament outside her native country, Uruguay, and adjacent Argentine. She is the daughter of Fred C. Crocker, formerly of Boston, who has lived many years in Uruguay, and is staying with her uncle, William Carson of 150-16 10th Avenue, Whitestone, L. I. Mr. Carson is connected with J. P. Morgan & Co.

Two hundred, the largest number of contestants to ever participate in a Women's National Amateur Championship Tournament, are expected to tee off at Wee Burn. Among the foreign contestants besides Senorita Crocker, will be Pamela Barton, British champion, who won the United States title at Canoe Brook in 1936 and who has just arrived in this country.

## Local Box Score

### Red Sox

Aug. 8

| BOSTON | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doerr 2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Cramer cf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Foxx 1b | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Finney rf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cronin ss | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Vosmik lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Tabor 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Desautels c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Grove p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 33 | 9 | 12 | 20 | 27 | 9 | 1 |
| PHILADELPHIA | | | | | | | |
| Moses rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Siebert 1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Hayes c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Tipton lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nagel 2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Newsome ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Lodigiani 3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Joyce p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Dean p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Chapman | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 34 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 24 | 14 | 1 |

*Batted for Dean in ninth.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | —9 |
| Phila. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | —3 |

Runs batted in, Foxx 2, Vosmik 2, Tabor, Doerr, Williams 2, Cronin, Nagel 3. Hits, off Joyce, 12 in 6 innings; off Dean, none in 2 innings. Left on bases, Boston 7, Philadelphia 7. Two-base hits, Johnson, Nagel, Williams, Vosmik, Lodigiani. Home runs, Foxx 2, Nagel. Sacrifices, Grove 2. Stolen base, Tabor. Base on balls, by Joyce 4, by Dean, by Grove 2. Struck out, by Grove 3, by Dean, by Joyce. Double plays, Newsome, Nagel and Siebert 2; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx. Losing pitcher, Joyce. Umpires, Summers, Pigeras and Basil. Time, 1h. 55m. Attendance, 3,300 paid.

## Finns Train Hard Way

HELSINGFORS (AP)—The Finns, training for the Olympics, wear the heaviest shoes possible for road work. Along with the heavy shoes go heavy clothes. The idea is to build up stamina on the road before getting down to spiked shoes and breezy shorts.

Portland Beavers have five "Eddies" on the roster.

## Corinthian to Take Over Marblehead's Race Week

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 9—With this year's race week running along smoothly, Corinthian Yacht Club, originator of the Mid-Summer week idea, takes over the duties of this year's 48th running tomorrow, as Boston Yacht Club concludes its one-day stand today. Corinthian's series, which runs Friday and Saturday, puts the finishing touches on this season's race week.

Yesterday, Eastern Yacht Club completed its three-day series, and with the exception of a few re-sail races because of ties and postponements, series trophy winners all were decided today.

A squall yesterday shuffled the standings of the smaller classes inside. On the outside course, the larger boats were not bothered by the rain and heavy air, but were hampered by other conditions. First, a tow boat with three large scows trailing along behind kept on its course right through the fleet, with the Thirties, I Class, M-B's, Stars, Adams Class all tacking hurriedly out of its way.

**Jump Tow Lines**

A stunt not heard of in the last 20 years of racing was pulled by Francis H. Cummings in his M-B and Mrs. Frances Pitcher Copeland in her new International One-Design by jumping the tow line between the barges, both hurdles resulting in wins for each craft.

The squall inside caused a slight southerly shift of air for the outside boats, and there was a great scrambling for positions.

Nancy Leiter closed the two-point gap of Bill Aldrich in the Eights when she finished first with a long lead, and Aldrich took third and last. A sail-off is scheduled for Sunday.

**Speedy Wins**

John Lawrence's second easily cinched the Eastern series for his Moose in the Thirty Square Meters, although E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia scored its second win of the series. Lawrence's first and two seconds provided the winning margin.

Two seconds and a first also proved a goodly margin for Don MacIntosh's Speedy, sailed by John McAleer, in the Manchester I Class. Two firsts and a second gave Joe Santry's Taygeta the Q Class trophy.

Although John Burroughs scored his second win in the three races, Gifford Beal's consistent Maidie 111 from Cape Ann edged into third place and a one point winner for the Star Class trophy. The Star Class competition at Marblehead has never been so consistent, with daily close finishes all along the line. Yesterday the first five boats finished within a minute's time, while Burroughs' Lucky Me had but one second over Winthrop Bob Reid's Lancer.

Another sterling finish by young Dean Lewis in the Indians gave the 20-year-old lad a first yesterday and series winner over Jimmy Bonney, who dropped to 10th. Thirty-four of the craft hit the weather line.

C. Barber Dunwoody easily won the Yankee Dory prize by finishing second yesterday behind T. Carleton Rowen's Mary Ann.

**Tiller Talk**

Morgan Harris, secretary of the Eastern Yacht Club and former afterguard member of Rainbow, sailed aboard Chandler Hovey's Oriole in the Thirties yesterday, but was still hazy about his experiences of sailing at Nantucket over the week end.

One day he took the helm of Ray Lapham's Wianno Seinor Class boat and was going along nicely in the heavy air until someone whacked him at the bow and practically wrecked Lapham's craft. Harris was on the port tack and therefore didn't have the right of way, yet he claims the squall they hit at the time was so black that even though he was sitting to leeward he couldn't see the other craft.

W. A. D.

## Manchester Certified

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 9 (AP)—The Manchester, N. H., McElwains were certified to the National Semi-Pro Baseball Tournament today.

Raymond Dumont, President of the National Semi-Pro Congress, also certified the Trenton, N. J., Prison Guard nine; 96, S. C.; and Fairmont, N. D., Collegians to the National tournament opening here Friday.

## Tomorrow's Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

**National League**

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia (2).
Cincinnati at Chicago.
No others scheduled.

**American League**

Chicago at Detroit.
New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
No others scheduled.

## Eastern Trophy Winners

Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 9

The winners of the Eastern Yacht Club series trophies were: Cruising class, A and B, Rufus C. Cushman's Dauntless; 25-rating class Q, Arthur J. Santry's Taygeta; class I, 18-footers, MacIntosh brothers' Speedy; 30-square meters, John S. Lawrence's Moose; international one-designs, Frances Pitcher Copeland's Periwinkle; Herreshoff class S, Horton Brown's Tinker; triangle class, Franklin Cunningham's Alito; M-B knockabouts (new rig), Francis H. Cummings' Sea Dog; M-B knockabouts (old rig), James Keenan's Navigo; Cohasset-Manchester 17-footers, Charles A. Whiting's Lee; Adams interclubs, Thomas S. Burgin's Claire II; international star class, Gifford Beal's Maidie III; handicap class B, Norman Stanley's Harriet; Massachusetts Bay Indian class, Dean Lewis' Pelican II.

Quincy Pirates, Kerrigan and Morris' Sally; sophomore class, Clark Shepard's Twin X; class T, Robert Coulson's Crown Prince; Yankee dories, C. Barber Dunwoody's Jancy; Hull one designs, George Palmer's Noddie; Manchester 18-footers, Nita Hooper's Whoopee; Zenith class, Edward Prada's Zenith; town class, George D. O'Day's Good News Too; brutal beasts, first division, Frank Stevens' American; second division, Frank H. Healey's Tarzan; third division, John Hooper's Bob White; fourth division, Ann and Katherine Copeland's Wee Winkle; Yankee Clippers, Robert Riley's B O; bar cats, John H. Blodgett, Jr.'s Back First; fish class, John Lowe's Tarpon II, and Herreshoff 12½-footers Ruth LaCroix's Thistle.

Ties will be sailed off in the following classes Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m.; Eight-meters (Venture and Atmida); Annisquam birds (Avis, Firebird and Wren); Cape Cod knockabouts (Swan and Wah Hoo).

## One-Mile Swim

MONTREAL (CP)—Requests for application forms have been received from the Lake George Swimming Club of Toronto and the Lynn Aquatic Club of Lynn, Mass., for the Young Men's Hebrew Association's one mile open swim at near-by Lachine Aug. 14.

Ted St. Aubin of Hamilton, Ont., winner of the event last year, is expected to compete again.

## 58 Different Opponents

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA — In fourteen seasons of intercollegiate football, Temple University elevens have battled 58 different opponents. None of the teams met in 1925, the first season of football, is included on the 1939 log.

## Boston Pitching

| Red Sox | W | L | Bees | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grove | 12 | 2 | Fette | 10 | 4 |
| Heving | 9 | 3 | Posedel | 11 | 8 |
| Dickman | 8 | 3 | Lanning | 4 | 3 |
| Ostermueller | 8 | 3 | Shoffner | 4 | 6 |
| Rich | 4 | 3 | MacFayden | 7 | 11 |
| Auker | 7 | 6 | Sullivan | 3 | 4 |
| Wilson | 7 | 6 | Turner | 3 | 7 |
| Galehouse | 5 | 4 | Errickson | 3 | 5 |
| Wade | 1 | 3 | Frankhouse | 0 | 3 |
| Sayles | 0 | 0 | | | |

## Boston Batting

| Bees | | Red Sox | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cuccinello | .336 | Foxx | .386 |
| Hassett | .325 | Finney | .338 |
| Garms | .309 | Doerr | .320 |
| Simmons | .287 | Williams | .311 |
| West | .274 | Cramer | .306 |
| Miller | .269 | Tabor | .305 |
| Andrews | .267 | Cronin | .302 |
| Warstler | .260 | Carey | .292 |
| Dutlaw | .247 | Nonnenkamp | .280 |
| Cooney | .240 | Peacock | .278 |
| Majeski | .240 | Vosmik | .271 |
| Sisti | .237 | Desautels | .214 |
| Lopez | .237 | Berger | .154 |
| Masi | .214 | Berg | .143 |

## Finney Replaces Williams; Berg Slated for More Duty

By Edwin Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Elongated Teddy Williams, the sunshine kid from California, is a smarter young man today. He has learned that there is much more to the National pastime than base hits.

When the much-publicized rookie right fielder failed to run out a fly ball hit behind second base in the opening game of the Philadelphia series at Fenway Park yesterday, Manager Joe Cronin exercised his authority and waved the youngster to the bench in favor of Lou Finney.

**Williams in Slump**

Had Williams hustled on the Texas Leaguer, he would have reached second base. Although the incident had little bearing on the eventual outcome, as the Red Sox won by 9 to 2, Cronin did the wise thing in disciplining his 20-year-old star. The lackadaisical attitude that Teddy has shown since plunging into the depths of a batting slump, could be disastrous to the team in a close game. But more than that, it could get the boy into a habit which might injure his entire big league career.

However, have no concern for Williams. Although still a very young man, he is built on the right foundation and will come back in a few days stronger than ever. A game or two on the bench and he will be in the proper frame of mind to continue his freshman duties in right field.

**Soared to .326**

The Williams offensive streak reached its height on July 27, as the Red Sox closed a series with the Chicago White Sox. On that day the rookie was hitting .326, with a firm grip on the runs-batted-in leadership. But in the slump which followed he dove 17 percentage points to .309. With the help of that cheap hit in the Philadelphia opener, he went to .311.

Not at all satisfied with his catching, Joe Cronin has decided to give the veteran Moe Berg more work from this point on. When Moe caught Jack Wilson on Sunday and paced the temperamental right-hander to a triumph over Detroit, Joe awakened to the realization that the fugitive from the Information Please radio program is still a good man with pitchers. Although Moe cannot go in there every day, he will spend less time as skipper of the bull pen, particularly when Wilson is the man on the rubber. Jack is scheduled to close the series with the Mackmen tomorrow, Ladies' Day.

**Cronin at .302**

Yesterday marked another milestone in the 1939 Fenway affairs. It flagged the arrival of Cronin in the .300 batting class. Starting slow, the manager was down to .259 on the last day of May, had risen to .286 by June 29 and to .292 on Aug. 1. By getting two out of three against the Athletics, he climbed over the top to an unofficial .302. The figure is unofficial because its progress was followed in the box scores, and sometimes typographical errors mar accuracy. However, at the most, the average would not vary more than one or two points.

With Jimmy Foxx, Bobby Doerr, Williams, Doc Cramer, Cronin and Jim Tabor over the .300 level, and Joe Vosmik almost certain to crash the charmed circle before the end of the year, the Red Sox may break all records for regular batters in a single line-up. And don't forget Lou Finney, who this morning was hitting .338 in his reserve role. Last season the Boston club came up with six regulars over .300—Foxx, Chapman, Cronin, Vosmik, Higgins and Cramer.

**Vosmik Going Up**

Vosmik is moving rapidly toward the level by which all good batters are measured. Early today he was at .271 and had increased nine points in four games. Although there has been much talk about Joe's slump at the plate, the records do not tell the true story. Since the club returned to Fenway Park for this series with the West and East, the left fielder has hit balls hard fairly consistently, but an uncommonly large number of them went into the hands of waiting opponents. While Williams, in his slump, has driven many routine grounders to the second baseman, Vosmik has smashed liners to the outfield.

Foxx's two homers yesterday brought his total to 29 and give him a tighter grip on the major league lead in this spectacular department. During the current lengthy series at Fenway, Double-X has hit 10 four-baggers and driven in 23 runs. Three times he has hit two homers in a single game.

Lefty Grove continues along the comeback trail. His record is now 12 won and only two lost, with 13 complete games. He has not lost a contest since Ted Lyons stopped him at Chicago, June 11. Lefty has adopted a formula similar to that of Christy Mathewson—he does not bear down unless the occasion forces it. If the Sox pile up a comfortable lead in the early innings, as they did yesterday, the southpaw coasts in the stretch. Nice work, if you can get it.

## *Sporting Around the Hub*

### There May Not Be an Inter-Zone Final

Incidentally, the tennis fans of New England may have only the national doubles at Longwood to watch after all. The Yugoslavians, winners of the European Zone Davis Cup final, are due to meet the winner of the Australia vs. Cuba American Zone final at Seabright in the Inter-Zone final here the week following the national doubles. The hitch is that valuable time is passing and to date no word has been received that the Yugoslavians have the funds to make the trip. If financial requirements are not forthcoming soon, there will be no Yugoslavians here to play the Australians.

Of course amateur tennis is hardly in need of adopting innovations from professional sport, but it would seem nice if a "day" or public tribute of some sort could be taken from the pages of baseball in the interests of Sarah Palfrey Fabyan. "Little Sarah," as she is so affectionately known to tennis patrons, has kept Boston and Longwood in national and international tennis limelight for years. She has been particularly successful as a doubles champion and always has carried the name of Boston and Longwood with a delightful graciousness.

Next week she will be entered in the National women's doubles and mixed doubles as usual. In the women's she will pair with Alice Marble in defense of the title they have won the past two years. In all Sarah has a remarkable record in that she will be seeking her seventh women's doubles title in 10 years; she was runner-up in the singles two years; and national mixed doubles champion three times. Before that she won the national girls' singles championship twice and the national girls' doubles championship three times. We could also go on mentioning the indoor titles but all told Sarah should have quite a display of trophy silverware, now.

W. M.

## Maine State Net Play Continues

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 9 (AP)—Women's play in the Maine tennis championships began today as men continued singles and doubles eliminations.

Seeded players in both divisions climbed with little opposition to semifinal brackets yesterday. Sewall Cutler, Forest Hills, N. Y., and J. Blaine Gilley, Melrose, Mass., romped through quarter-finals matches, while the defending singles champ, Joe Abrams, New York, and the second-ranked player, Herbert Jauck, confined their efforts to doubles play yesterday.

Abrams and Jack Benjamin, Columbus, Ohio, seeded first in the doubles draw, received their toughest battle from A. S. and J. R. Moses, Southport, in a first-round match that ended 6—4, 11—9.

## Turner Accepts

TORONTO (CP)—Herb Turner, Australian sculler, holder of his country's championships at two, three and 15 miles, has accepted the invitation cabled him to compete at the Canadian National Exhibition here Aug. 26, it was announced here.

Elwood A. Hughes, General Manager of the exhibition, said Turner will row against Joe Burk, Philadelphia, Diamond Sculls winner and Canadian and United States titleholder


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# Playful Riggs One Game From Defeat at Rye—Dick Shaughnessy Wins Title

## Cooke Defeated in Eastern By Surprising Bob Kamrath

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Bobby Riggs and Elwood Cooke, who reached the Wimbledon finals together in both singles and doubles, ran into trouble separately yesterday in the second round of the Eastern Grass Court championships and only Riggs was equal to it.

But the playful Chicagoan stood only one game from defeat before finally overcoming Chester Murphy, a fellow townsman, 4—6, 6—2, 10—8. Cooke held three match points on young Bob Kamrath of Austin, Texas, but Kamrath, with an excellent net game, eventually won, 1—6, 7—5, 6—4, thereby perpetrating the most stunning upset of the tourney.

**Drama Enhanced**

The drama of the situation was enhanced by the fact that both matches were played on adjoining courts and an excited gallery shifted its attention noisily from one to the other, so that play was delayed several times while the officials pleaded for silence.

Don McNeill of Oklahoma City and Frankie Parker of Beverly Hills, Calif., doubles partners and rivals for the No. 2 singles post on the Davis Cup team, each advanced to the third round with Riggs. McNeill defeated Ed Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., 6—3, 6—1, while Parker ousted Gordon Giles of Salt Lake City, 6—4, 6—1.

**Other Headliners**

Other headliners who reached the third round were Henry Prusoff of Seattle; John Hope Doeg of Rumson, N. J.; Gil Hunt of Washington, D. C., and Marvin Wachman of Chicago.

Alice Marble, defending women's champion, remained idle for the second successive day while the rest of the field drew abreast in the third round. The only occurrence of moment was the defeat of Nina Brown, newest member of the British Wightman Cup team, by Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—0.

Valerie Scott, Mary Hardwick, and Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, England's other Wightman Cuppers, advanced easily.

**British Duo Gain**

Betty Nuthall and Miss Brown, the British duo, gained the third round of the doubles with a 6—2, 6—1 victory over Mary Lou Johnston of Hollywood and Mrs. Alice Surber of Los Angeles. Miss Marble and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., were in the second round after a straight-set conquest of Jane Metcalf, Denver, and Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Another British combination, Kay Stammers and Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, gained the second round by defeating Marietta Arguimbeau and Mrs. William N. Hubbard, both of Glenbrook, Conn., 6—1, 6—1.

Riggs and Cooke, the second seeded tandem, advanced to the second round by defeating Marvin Wachman and Seymour Greenberg, of Chicago, 7—5, 6—1.

S. F. Skelton

**Here we see some of the fair "rebels" who like to play their cricket without stockings. They are members of the Lloyd's Bank Club, not affiliated to the Women's Cricket Association, and in this picture they are being coached by a well-known men's club cricketer, Mr. F. E. Crang.**

## Pacific Northwest Folks Take to New Water Skiing

**Pacific Northwest Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE—For skiers who can swim and swimmers who can ski, the sport of water-skiing is becoming increasingly popular in the Northwest.

The exponents of this new sport claim many advantages over the winter snow-skiing that has so captivated the Northwest sports followers in the past few years. Water-skiers claim their sport is cheaper than snow-skiing, unless you have to buy a boat; there are no mountains to climb before sliding down; and you don't have to wear much clothing.

Whether water-skiing is better than snow-skiing is not for this writer to decide, but the rapid growth of the water sport can be commented on.

**Introduced by Ibsen**

Credit for this sport innovation is given to the winter vacationists on the French Riviera. The Pacific Northwest introduction came in 1932, when a hardware store employee, Don Ibsen, took up the sport as a hobby.

He designed a new type of water-ski, and set about, through many tumbles and duckings, to become an expert water skier. He found it easier to learn than snow-skiing, and also found it easy to hitch-hike rides on friend's speedboats.

The 35 to 40 miles an hour speed behind a speed boat was not sufficient for the daring Ibsen, and one day he swung a rope on the tail of a seaplane. Ibsen's weight on the rope kept the tail down so the plane couldn't get out of the water. Faster and faster the seaplane taxied through the water until finally at 70 miles an hour, Ibsen was forced to let go, the strain of water drag and air resistance was too great.

**Started Teaching**

In 1935 Ibsen began teaching the sport to local youths, mostly snow-skiers, and now has more than 25 advanced pupils.

Ibsen's skis are different from those previously designed, in that they have a "V" bottom, which prevents digging-in on turns. Ordinary water-skis are flat bottomed with downward-projecting fins for stability. Ibsen's skis are seven feet long and eight inches wide. They are made of cedar, and the removable shoes have rubber laces for quick exit in case of spills.

The technique of water skiing includes the same turns, stems, and Christies as are used in snow-skiing, but the skier glides over the crest of the waves in the wake of a high-speeding boat, grasping a rope in his hands. The rope is not attached to the skis. Expert water skiers need only three or four inches of water to ski on, and can be towed behind automobiles on sandy beaches.

**"Jumps" Provided**

For the more advanced water-gliders, there are "jumps" up to five feet high which send the skier soaring 20 to 30 feet in the air. The jump is a waxed board raised by means of drums or tanks and anchored at both ends with rubber ropes to give rigidity. Jumping is difficult because the skier must get over the jump before the wake of the boat starts the jump bobbing.

Among the outstanding water skiers in the Northwest are Helen Widmer, Mary Strand, Dawn Steere, Norma Ibsen, Ray Strand, Bill Schumacher, Carl Lostrom, Bruce Steere, Don Amick, Carl Neu, Stan Dickinson, and May Sarchett.

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A recent announcement added another laurel to the already covered wreath of the University of Oregon rifle squad. The Oregon R. O. T. C. Infantry unit won the "Doughboy of the West" title in competition with 12 Western R. O. T. C. units. Montana State University finished in second place and the defending champions from Montana State College could do no better than third. The University of Washington finished in fifth place.

**Bob Cahn**

## And Talking of . . . The Ladies

**By R. Maillard Stead**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

### They've Played Cricket for 200 Years

LONDON — A team of English women cricketers, captained by Betty Archdale, is to tour in Australia this winter, and to play a series of "Test" matches against the pick of the feminine stars "down under." This is chapter III in a story of Anglo-Australian rivalry that began with the visit of an English team to Australia, under Miss Archdale's leadership, in the winter of 1934-35, and was continued when the Australian girls came to England in 1937.

**Six "Tests"**

Altogether, the rivals have now met in six "Tests." In Australia England won two and drew one, while in England, each side gained one victory and a game was drawn.

You must not assume, however, that this is the full history of women's international cricket. Not by any means. For a team of English ladies visited Cork, in what used to be called Ireland, as far back as 1888. English girls who are irked by the modern women cricketers' rule that stockings must be worn while playing (this is insisted upon by the Women's Cricket Association) may pause to consider what it meant to take the field dressed as were their predecessors half a century ago — in bustles, skirts that trailed upon the ground, high-necked bodices and head-wear that baffles my descriptive powers altogether. The hat which takes my fancy most in the photograph that I have of these tourists resembles somewhat an inverted flower pot with a propeller at the front.

**13 Years Old**

Although the Women's Cricket Association, controlling feminine play here, is an organization only 13 years old, ladies have been engaged upon England's national summer sport for close upon 200 years. In support of which startling statement I would quote a passage from the Daily Mercury of Aug. 16, 1745, relating to "the greatest cricket match that was ever played in the south part of England . . . on Gosden Common, near Guildford, between 11 maids of Bramley and 11 maids of Thambledon, dressed all in white."

The Bramley girls, it transpires, obtained 119 notches (i. e. runs—the method then being for the scorer to keep the tally by carving notches in a stick with a knife) and the Hambledon girls 127.

"There was," reports the scribe who covered this episode for the paper, "of both sexes the greatest number that ever was seen on such an occasion. The girls bowled, batted, ran and catched as well as any men could do."

**Ball's Pond in 1811**

More remarkable, perhaps, was the celebrated intercounty match between women's teams representing Surrey and Hampshire at Ball's Pond in 1811. For it is recorded that "the performers were of all ages and sizes—from 14 to 60." A Surrey lady of the latter age, named Ann Baker, was the heroine of the contest, "the best bowler and runner of her side."

By 1890 women's cricket in England was firmly established, in a quiet sort of way. Indeed in Lily-white's Annual, a much respected handbook devoted to the game at that time, it was written, "The many records of cricket matches during the past season (1889) will have prepared our readers for the announcement that a ladies' team has been trained during the winter and will play a series of exhibition matches in many of our large towns during the coming season. There can be no doubt that in time past there has been far too little scope for ladies to indulge in healthful and invigorating exercise, mainly for the reason that Mrs. Grundy pronounced everything of the kind hoydenish and unladylike. We are now however witnessing a reaction from these old prejudices and ladies now appear regularly in the hunting field, skate and row in public, and take part in lawn tennis tournaments. So there appears to be no legitimate reason why they should be debarred from playing cricket matches."

Well, in the year 1939, they most certainly are playing cricket matches. The Women's Cricket Association has a membership of more than 200 clubs, and I am told that this number would be greater but for the fact that the W. C. A. insists upon its members wearing stockings.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Three Years Ago**

Kitei Son, 22-year-old Korean student, won Olympic marathon for Japan in record time of 2:29:19.2. Johnny Kelley only U. S. entry to finish, was eighteenth.

**Five Years Ago**

Schoolboy Rowe won 12th consecutive game for Detroit Tigers driving in winning run in eleventh to beat Cleveland.

### Boston Still In

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9 (AP) — Baltimore and the Twin Cities were eliminated from the Union Printers' International Baseball Tournament in second-round play yesterday, both suffering their second defeat.

St. Louis did away with Baltimore 15-6, and Chicago defeated the Twin Cities 19-6.

In the other games the defending champions from Washington, D. C., squeezed past Detroit, 12-11, and Boston defeated Indianapolis, 12 to 4. Two defeats eliminate a team.

## Dugout Topics

**By Rumill**

Connie Mack has written to members of his two outstanding ball clubs, inviting them to come to Philadelphia for a grand reunion on Sept. 10. From as far West as the Pacific Coast, stars of the first great White Elephant squad—1910-11—will gather at Shibe Park as a sort of centennial gesture. There, also, will be the second Mack powerhouse, winners of American League pennants and world crowns in 1929-30. As the Boston Red Sox are scheduled to play the Athletics on that date, many of the members of that second championship outfit will be there in their regular line of duty.

The list of players on those great Philadelphia teams reads like a baseball Who's Who. Chief Bender, Jack Coombs and Eddie Plank on the mound in 1910 and '11. Harry Davis on first base, Eddie Collins on second, Frank Baker on third and Jack Barry at short—the $100,000 infield. Lord, Oldring, Strunk and Murphy in the outfield. Thomas and Lapp behind the plate. They swept the Chicago Cubs before them in the World Series of '10 and repeated against the Giants the following October. From the shadow of the dugout, a young Connie Mack waved his famed scorecard.

**A's of 1929-30**

In 1929, George Earnshaw, Eddie Rommel, Rube Walberg, Lefty Grove, Howard Ehmke and Bill Shores were the pitchers. Iron Mike Cochrane was in there with mask and protector. Foxx, Bishop, Dykes, Miller, Boley, Haas, Simmons and McNair had joined the gang. In the World Series that first year, Ehmke went out and fanned 13 Cubs. The next fall the A's walked over the young Cardinals.

Jimmy Foxx found his letter in the mail yesterday. "There'll be quite a collection of ball players in Phillie that day," grinned Double-X. "Maybe they'll play an old timers' game, although I don't think so. I think Connie just wants to get the crowd together for a good time. It probably will be the last time they will ever meet in one group."

Of all the Mack productions, Foxx is one of the greatest. Jimmy was a catcher when he first showed up in the camp of the Athletics, and if the tall leader had not made the boy over into a first baseman, he certainly would never have gone so far as a slugger.

In Foxx and Dykes, Connie developed two of the leading all-round performers the American League has seen. Of the two, Dykes was the better infield insurance because he was good enough to play regularly at short or second, as well as first and third. Dykes, like his pal, could go behind the bat and hold up a pitching staff. Had Foxx stayed in mask and protector, he would have been one of the greatest throwing backstops of all time. He gave the Detroit Tigers a sample of his speed and control the other day when he pitched an inning for Joe Cronin. By that brief stretch on the mound, Double-X became one of the few players who have completed the circuit—infield, outfield, behind the plate and on the rubber.

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Contrary to original expectations, the brothers Di Maggio will not meet in the next World Series. If the Cincinnati Reds make the approaching classic, Vince Di Maggio will be on the pay roll, but not available to meet the Yankees. Bill McKechnie bought the Kansas City outfielder with the understanding that delivery will not be made as long as the Blues are in the American Association playoffs. And the Blues, now battling Minneapolis for the leadership, are certain to be in there at the close of the season.

The Kansas City club could have sold Vince for several thousand dollars more than the Reds paid, but the other interested big league clubs insisted on immediate delivery. As only players on the Cincinnati roster by Sept. 1 will be eligible for the World Series, the elder Di Maggio must wait at least one more season for a crack at the big classic.

McKechnie knows all about Vince, the flashy defensive outfielder. The manager of the Reds had him at Boston a few seasons back. There is a suspicion that next spring, the slender but hard-hitting Californian will be playing left field for the Reds. By trade he roams center, but McKechnie apparently is satisfied with the defensive play of Harry Craft. If Vince makes the grade, and Craft and Goodman stay around, Cincinnati will boast the greatest defensive garden trio in the majors.

## Former Winners Move Ahead In Women's Western

DETROIT, Aug. 9 (AP)—Led by Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., the medalist Monday with a 74, three former champions emerged victorious yesterday in first round matches of the thirty-ninth annual Women's Western Golf Association closed tournament at Oakland Hills Country Club.

Miss Miley, 1935 and 1937 champion and an overwhelming favorite in the present meet, disposed of Jean Kyer of Ann Arbor, Mich., former Michigan champion, 3 and 2.

Dorothy Traung, long-hitting San Francisco girl who won in 1936, routed young Hope Seignious of Detroit, 5 and 4, while Mrs. Russell Mann of Milwaukee, who triumphed in 1933, defeated Mrs. H. C. Seehausen of Chicago, 2 up.

Storm signals were up for Miss Miley, though, because in her second round match she will play Edith Estabrooks, young Dubuque, Iowa, star who was runner-up to Patty Berg of Minneapolis in the 1938 tournament at Chicago.

Miss Estabrooks barely survived yesterday, winning on the nineteenth hole from Mrs. G. T. McGlynn of Detroit. Miss Estabrooks dropped a 12-foot putt for a birdie four and a win on the extra hole.

Also in the top half of the upper bracket was Miss Traung, who plays Harriet Randall of Indianapolis.

Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis, runner-up to Miss Traung in 1936, played the best golf of the opening round as she went out in 38, one under women's par, in downing Virginia Lindblad of Joliet, Ill., 3 and 4.

The only major casualty yesterday was fifteen-year-old Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., who bowed out to the veteran Chicagoan, Mrs. Tim G. Lowery, 2 and 1. A semifinalist in the recent women's western open, Miss Cline ranks among the top-flight young golfers of the nation.

## English Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Lancashire gave Yorkshire a shock by taking a first innings lead in the English county cricket match between the rival counties but the champion eleven recovered to win the contest yesterday by five wickets. Gloucestershire retained third place in the table behind Middlesex, trouncing Somerset by an innings and 109 runs.

In the only other encounter of the holiday series to produce a definite result, Hampshire came from behind to defeat Kent by seven wickets. Derbyshire took first-innings points from Warwickshire.

In the Middlesex - Sussex, Worcestershire - Essex, Nottinghamshire-Surrey and Northamptonshire-Leicestershire matches, the teams failed to complete an innings each and the games will not figure in the championship table.

The scores:

Lancashire 217 and 92 (Robinson eight wickets for 35); Yorkshire 163 and 147 for five wickets (Hutton 103, not out); at Leeds.

Gloucestershire 329; Somerset 106 (Goddard five for 15), and 114 (Goddard nine for 44); at Bristol.

Kent 169 and 83 (Baring five for 43, Knott four for 23); Hampshire 139 and 118 for three wickets); at Canterbury.

Derbyshire 214 and 48 for no wickets; Warwickshire 113; at Burton.

Middlesex 328 (Edrich 161, Mann 88); Sussex 253 for nine wickets (Holmes 79); at Hove.

Worcestershire 264; Essex 189 for eight wickets; at Worcester.

Nottinghamshire 248 for three wickets, declared (Keeton 80, Hardstaff 79, not out); Surrey 136 for six wickets; at the Oval.

Northamptonshire 300; Leicestershire 83 for three; at Leicester.

### 1—2—3—4

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Aug. 9 (CP)—The score was 1-2-3-4 on the 135-yard third hole at the St. David's golf course here yesterday. Playing in a foursome, W. Thomas scored an ace; Tony Kerrior made the hole in two; Mel Philip in three and Lyn Usher required four strokes.

## Dedham High School Boy Takes National Honors

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Breaking 94 out of a possible 100 targets, Richard (Dick) Shaughnessy, 17-year-old Dedham, Mass., High School boy, yesterday won the sub-small gauge title of the National Skeet shooting championship.

Shaughnessy, defending champion in the 20-gauge division, succeeded Jack Lindsey of Okmulgee, Okla., as sub-small gauge titleholder.

In 1936 at the age of 14 years, Shaughnessy won the National all-gauge title, most prized honor of the skeet shooting world. He is a member of the five-man Hill Top team of the Boston area.

**Four-Way Tie**

Second place went to Henry Adler, Dallas, with 92. In the shoot-off of a four-way tie, Grant Ilseng of Santa Monica, Calif., cracked 25-straight targets to take third place. Alex Kerr of Los Angeles and Bob Parker of Tulsa, Okla., each hit 24 targets in the shoot-off to finish in another deadlock for fourth place. They decided to call it quits at that.

R. E. Scott, Los Angeles, the fourth member of the original tie at 91, knocked over 17 in the shoot-off and became the winner of class "A." Ed Williams, Redwood City, Calif., and W. P. Ragsdale, Boston, each with 90, will shoot for second and third places in class "A" will go to Dave Sklar, Brooklyn, with an 89, and fifth to Henry B. Joy, Detroit, with an 88.

**Sub-Small Bore**

Top honors in the industry division sub-small bore went to H. C. Russell, Minneapolis, with an 84. Second and third respectively were W. F. Siegmund, Alton, Ill., 83, and Al Ormsbee, New Haven, Conn., 81.

Mrs. M. L. Smyth, Aurora, Ohio, led the Ladies sub-small bore division with an 82. Pat Laursen, Akron, Ohio, had 75.

Don Sperry, of Flint, Mich., leaned on long experience to outshoot his rivals in the small gauge event. He shattered 25 straight to win after tying with Shaughnessy and Alex Kerr of Los Angeles at 99 out of 100 in the regular competition. In the shoot-off, Sperry hit every one. Kerr knocked off 24 and Shaughnessy 23.

Sperry became the first shooter to repeat on a championship. He was the National small gauge titlist in 1937.

## Major Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**American League**

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .331; Foxx, Boston, .366.

Runs—Foxx, Boston, 97; Greenberg and McCosky, Detroit, 85.

Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 89; Foxx, Boston, 88.

Hits—McQuinn, St. Louis, 139; McCosky, Detroit, and Case, Washington, 132.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 34; McQuinn, St. Louis, and Williams, Boston, 30.

Triples—Lewis, Washington, 10; Keltner, Cleveland, McCosky, Detroit, and Wright, Washington, 9.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 30; Greenberg, Detroit, 30.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 37; Chapman, Cleveland, 15.

Pitching—Donald, New York, and Grove, Boston, 12-2.

**National League**

Batting—Arnovich, Philadelphia, .343; Bonura, New York, .343.

Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 79; Frey, Cincinnati, 78.

Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 89; Bonura, New York, 72.

Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, and Brown, St. Louis, 133.

Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 33; Mize, St. Louis, 29.

Triples—Herman, Chicago, 14; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 10.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, 21; Mize, St. Louis, 19.

Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 18; Hack, Chicago, 12.

Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 19-7; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3.

The Rose Bowl seats 86,000.

London clubs formed a Rugby Football Association in 1871.

Evansville is defending the Three-I League championship.

## MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Aug. 8**

**International League**

Rochester 0-4, Baltimore 5-1.
Buffalo 7, Newark 3.
Montreal 6-8, Jersey City 8-5.
Toronto 2, Syracuse 1.

**American Association**

Indianapolis 14, Columbus 3.
Louisville 4, Toledo 1.
Kansas City at St. Paul, postponed.
Milwaukee at Minneapolis, postponed.

**Texas League**

Oklahoma City 2, Beaumont 2 (tie).
Tulsa 6, San Antonio 4.
Shreveport 3, Fort Worth 1.
Houston 3, Dallas 2.

**Pacific Coast League**

Sacramento 3-1, San Diego 0-0.
Oakland 3, Los Angeles 1.
Portland 4, Seattle 3.
Hollywood 4, San Francisco 2.

**Southern Association**

Atlanta 6-2, Birmingham 5-0.
Chattanooga 6-1, New Orleans 5-1.
Nashville 8-7, Little Rock 5-0.
Memphis 17-3, Knoxville 3-2.

**Eastern League**

Elmira 4-1, Albany 0-4.
Wilkes-Barre 3-4, Hartford 2-3.
Springfield 5, Scranton 1.
Williamsport 4-8, Binghamton 3-7.

## YESTERDAY'S STARS

*By the Associated Press*

Lefty Grove, Red Sox—Handcuffed Athletics with eight hits for 9-2 victory.

Bill Lee, Cubs and Buck McCormick, Reds—Lee's seven-hit pitching won opener 7-3; McCormick's tenth-inning single with bases loaded won nightcap 7-5.

Johnny Rigney, White Sox—Hurled five-hit ball for eight innings to nip Tigers 5-3.

Joe Krakauskas, Senators—Stopped Yankees with three hits for seven innings for 7-4 decision.

Roy Hughes, Phillies—His two-run single beat Dodgers 3-2.

### Baseball's Big Six

*By the Associated Press*

**Batting**

(First three in each league)

(250 or more at bats)

| Player, Club | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Di Maggio, Yankees | 88 | 353 | 97 | 99 | .391 |
| Foxx, Red Sox | 91 | 344 | 97 | 126 | .366 |
| Arnovich, Phillies | 93 | 348 | 80 | 121 | .348 |
| Bonura, Giants | 94 | 354 | 64 | 122 | .345 |
| McQuinn, Browns | 100 | 405 | 74 | 139 | .343 |
| Mize, Cardinals | 96 | 387 | 70 | 122 | .342 |

**Home Runs**

| American League | | National League | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foxx, Red Sox | 29 | Ott, Giants | 21 |
| Greenberg, Tigers | 26 | Mize, Cards | 19 |
| Selkirk, Yankees | 18 | McCormick, Reds | 17 |
| Dickey, Yankees | 17 | Camilli, D'gers | 17 |
| Gordon, Yanks | 17 | | |

**Runs Batted In**

| American League | | National League | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Williams, R. S. | 89 | McCormick, Reds | 89 |
| Foxx, Red Sox | 88 | Bonura, Giants | 72 |
| Johnson Athletics | 82 | Camilli, Dodg's | 69 |
| Greenberg, Tigers | 81 | Medwick, Cards | 79 |

### Vim Wins Ryde Cup

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's 12-meter yacht, Vim, yesterday won the Ryde Town Cup at the Royal Victoria Regatta at Ryde. Trivia was second and Tomahawk third. It was Vim's 19th victory of the English racing season.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 69 | 31 | .690 |
| Boston | 61 | 37 | .622 |
| Chicago | 56 | 46 | .549 |
| Cleveland | 52 | 47 | .525 |
| Detroit | 52 | 49 | .515 |
| Washington | 46 | 57 | .447 |
| Philadelphia | 36 | 64 | .360 |
| St. Louis | 29 | 70 | .293 |

**Results Aug. 8**

Washington 7, New York 4.
Boston 9, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 5, Detroit 3.
Only games scheduled.

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 62 | 35 | .613 |
| St. Louis | 56 | 42 | .567 |
| Chicago | 54 | 47 | .535 |
| Pittsburgh | 49 | 46 | .516 |
| Brooklyn | 49 | 49 | .500 |
| New York | 48 | 48 | .500 |
| Boston | 42 | 54 | .438 |
| Philadelphia | 27 | 67 | .287 |

**Results Aug. 8**

Chicago 7, Cincinnati 3.
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 5 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 8, Brooklyn 2.
Other games postponed.


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# The Home Forum



## Jerry and the Winkle

JERRY WAS A red-headed boy who collected shells. He never thought of them during the school term, hardly remembered them between one summer holiday and the next. If you had spoken of conchology, his eyes would have opened wide in his freckled face. For he was like all other boys and girls who run down to the tide: the sea was his first love.

It was a wild race, in his wet and sandy bathing-dress, before he could reach those beckoning wavelets and tumble in the foam. Then what a shouting and a splashing there was, as he and his brothers and sisters swam and dived and sported, driving the sea gulls in a panic far over Cardigan Bay. Of course, he stayed in far too long, so that his fingers grew thin and wrinkled, and no amount of shouting would bring him out before he wanted to come. Even when he did, he was in no hurry. He would lie and bask in the last warm wave, and again in the glassy pool left by the tide; and would crawl out at last, on hands and knees, only because he feared that the bathing hut would be locked if he didn't hurry.

* * *

Then it was that the shells caught him afresh each day. There they lay, spread out in a broad stripe under his eyes; a miracle of shapes and colors, set off by the purplish-brown of the wet sand. The sea had scattered them in a fine profusion, whole or broken. It seemed all alike to it. And, yet, how exquisitely desirable it could make a shell look as it lay, shapely and perfect, amid a medley of colored splinters. Look at that small pink double shell, finer than the finest glass, spread out like a butterfly, only a few inches from those crawling hands and knees. And there's a shell like a razor, and one like a pointed cap, and a spotted cowrie, and no end of little white and yellow basins. Jerry would lie full length among them, getting all sandy, and quite deaf to the despairing cries of his relations. At last he would stagger back to the bathing hut, having lost his towel, but bearing a double handful of treasures. On wet days he would attempt to sort them, but they lost much of their bright coloring away from the sea; and the old housekeeper had to throw away many a packet of discarded shells when Jerry left Wales before the autumn began.

* * *

When Jerry was about ten years of age, he became acquainted with the wife of the Vicar of Llanfair, a dear old lady, who invited him and his family to tea. She knew all about the shells to be found on the Welsh coast, and especially on Shell Island, which the Welsh call *Mochras* or Pigs' Race. This gifted lady had even started a miniature industry, and sold hatpins and brooches and little boxes, all decorated with the local shells. But the great thing about her was that she knew the real names of the shells. This new friend put up a long wooden case, covered with a glass, outside Pensarn station; and here she spread out no less than a hundred and eighty different kinds of shells, all properly named.

Jerry was now able to boast of having found a *cylindrical bubble shell*, a *Turton's wentletrap*, or even a *Warty Venus*. This made collecting a thrilling affair for a year or two. Then shell collecting was pushed into the background in favor of golf and the major interests of life.

* * *

Twenty-five years later, after a peculiarly arduous piece of work, Jerry, on holiday, was idly inspecting the new cement dam, recently erected near Pensarn to prevent the flooding of the coastal plain. Among the shingle between the breakwaters connecting with this dam he noticed a profusion of shells, such shells as had once been the glory of Shell Island. Having nothing better to do, he lay down at full length among them; and, before he knew where he was, the old spirit of shell collecting had pushed everything else out of his weary mind. He had forgotten almost all the names, but not his source of information. The old Vicar and his wife had left Llanfair twenty years earlier; but Jerry ran the case of shells to earth in a coal office, where it decorated one of the walls, and was allowed to borrow the whole collection for a week. His collecting in earlier days had been child's play. He now threw into it all the energy of an organizing mind. He searched for fresh varieties, he searched for variations in shape and color of shells already in his collection. He even searched for intermediate links between shells of the same family. Evening after evening, he would sit arranging microscopic finds on fair beds of cotton wool in a series of black cabinets. For these he printed exquisite labels, and every visitor to the house was drawn to see his handiwork.

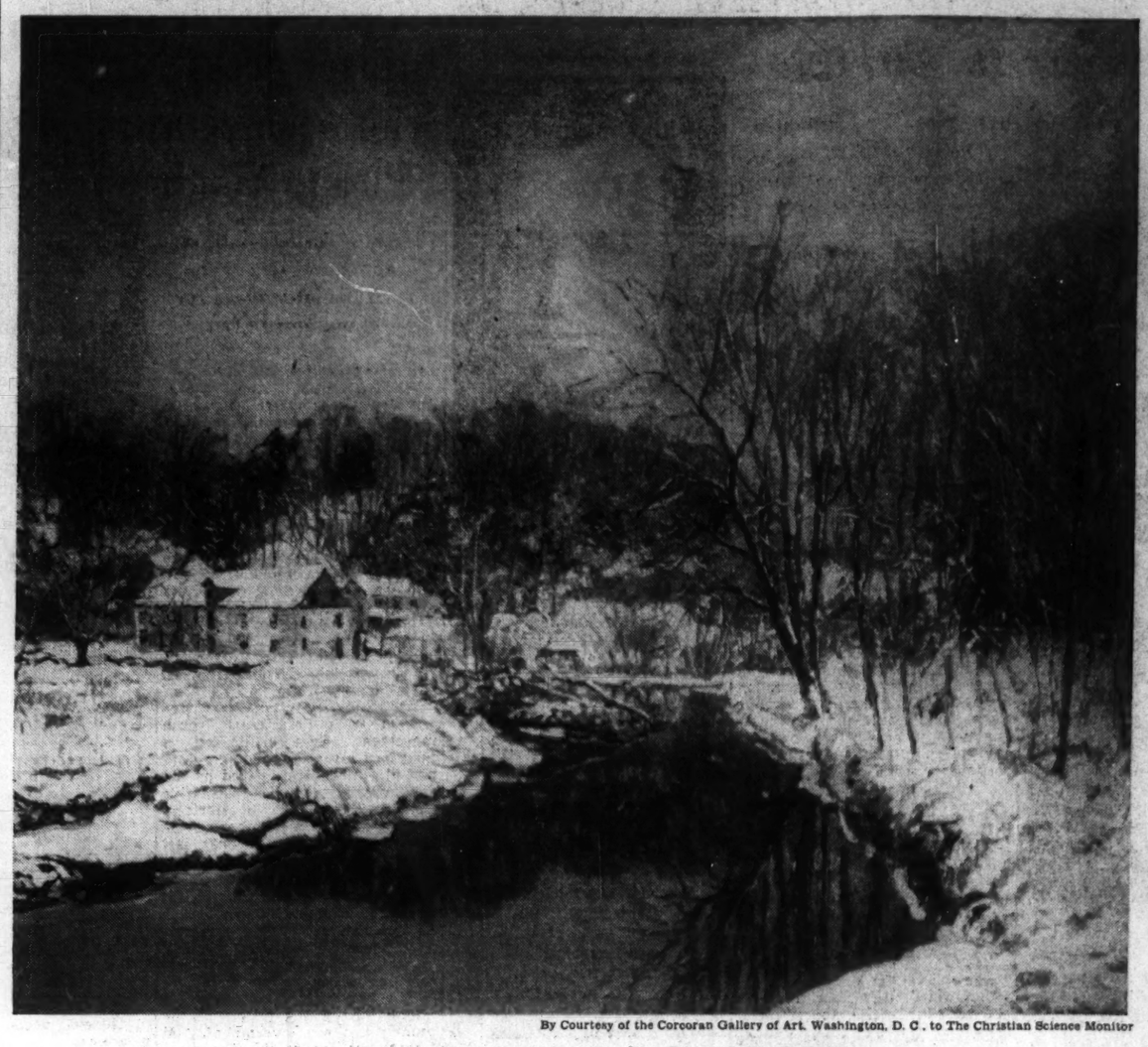
One day a charming lady gave a little scream as she paused over one of the drawers in Jerry's shell collection.

"Look!" she exclaimed. "One of the shells in your collection is moving. It is climbing up the side of that big shell there!"

* * *

Sure enough, it was a small winkle with a white band round it, quite an unusual specimen, and one to which Jerry felt an unreasoning attachment. It was alive, and in search of adventure. What was to be done? The sea was miles away, and it was already dark. The suggestion must have come violently to Jerry to draw out the living atom with a pin, and return the shell to his collection. But Jerry is quite an exceptional person. He took out a large shell, a smooth *Venus* it was, and filled it with water, to which his mother sympathetically added a morsel of salt. The next morning he got out his car and returned to the beach, amply repaid when the banded winkle spread out diminutive horns as the water of a rock pool closed over it.

CLARISSA GRAVES



By Courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to The Christian Science Monitor

"THE MILL IN WINTER": *A Painting by Edward W. Redfield*

EDWARD WILLIS REDFIELD was born in Delaware. After studying in France, he came back to America to paint landscape, fields and trees and rivers, in the Impressionistic manner. He developed a fine, sensitive brushwork which aimed to produce a total atmospheric effect. His pictures have received many awards and he is represented widely in art collections and museums.

## Evil is Unreal

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

MARY BAKER EDDY, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her book, "Unity of Good" (pp. 9, 10): "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that *by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death*, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others." In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she explains in further detail that if the allness of God, good, is accepted, the nothingness of evil follows as a necessary consequence.

Men may accept this fact intellectually, and yet seem unable to bring out in their own lives any very satisfactory evidence of its truth. Departing, even, from their own individual problem, they may ask: "If evil is unreal, why is there so much cruelty and injustice apparent? Would you ask a man whose home has been destroyed by war or flood to agree that there is no wrong or suffering in the world?"

To such questions Christian Science provides the answer that, if men will turn to its teachings and be willing to put them into practice, they will find that safety may be attained even in a world which seems to be torn by war or devastated by disaster.

The Bible is full of reassurance for those who are bewildered by the conditions of present-day living. Moses, who knew and talked with God constantly, gave this blessing to the children of Israel (Deuteronomy 33:27): "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." The Psalms, also, are full of similar statements; and did not Jesus say to his disciples (John 16:22), "Your joy no man taketh from you"?

Many wonderful demonstrations of the power of God to heal sickness, regenerate the sinner, and protect those in grave bodily danger, are being made daily by students of Christian Science. Confirmation of this can be found in the testimonies given in the periodicals issued weekly and monthly by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and at the regular Wednesday evening meetings in the Churches of Christ, Scientist. Thousands of men and women today are witnessing to the fact that they have been restored to normal ways of living through the ministrations of Christian Science. They have actually proved in their own experience that the evils from which they have seemed to suffer, perhaps for many years, were not real because they were not of God, good. As this fact was recognized the healing took place, and in many cases the physical healing was accompanied by great spiritual awakening.

The questioner may be willing to admit all these proofs of God's love for His children, but he may point to someone who has perhaps prayed long and earnestly over some stubborn claim of sickness; or to some consecrated worker who has lost some loved one through death. In answer to this the student of Christian Science will reply that, though much growth has taken place in an individual's thought, nevertheless he does not claim to have reached the heights Christ Jesus attained, or to equal the achievements of Mrs. Eddy, in his healing work. He is pressing on with his present understanding, working always for more spiritual progress.

"Are earth's pleasures, its ties and its treasures, taken away from you?" asks Mrs. Eddy in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 19). She replies, "It is divine Love that doeth it, and sayeth, 'Ye have need of all these things.'" This does not mean that death or separation is good; it means that all men must learn that Spirit, God, is All-in-all, and ultimately be purged of materiality.

A student of Christian Science suffered the loss of a relative who was very near and dear to him. It seemed almost impossible for him to overcome a sense of grief, and a feeling that in some way Christian Science had failed him. However, he was determined to continue his study of the textbook until he gained a greater understanding of this Science, and the very necessity of overcoming his sense of loss urged him on to further study. After many years he was able to say that although in this instance, and in some others, error had seemed to defeat good, nevertheless, on looking back, he could see how divine Love had guided him. He could see how the overcoming of grief and loss and separation had protected him in other experiences, and how his understanding of creation as purely spiritual, and therefore not subject to chance or change, had altered his whole mental outlook. He no longer leaned so heavily on material things for his happiness, because he had been forced by circumstances to realize their fleeting nature, and that Spirit alone is permanent and satisfying. He learned that there are not two creations, one cruel, barbarous, and deceitful, the other lovely and pleasant, but one alone, and that one purely spiritual. As he learned these things he found he was less subject to the vicissitudes of mortal existence, and he took courage, knowing that the manifestation of the Christ, Truth, would appear more fully in his life as he put into practice the teachings of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

## ЗЛО НЕРЕАЛЬНО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Мари Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, пишет в своей книге "Unity of Good" (стр. 9, 10) "В чем состоит основное различие в моей метафизической системе? Вот в чем: *Зная нереальность болезни, греха и смерти*, вы демонстрируете полноту Бога. Это различие всецело отделяет мою систему от всех остальных систем." Далее, в своей книге текста "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" она об'ясняет более подробно, что, если факт полноты Бога признан, то из этого неминуемо вытекает вывод, что ничто.

Бывает, что люди умом факт этот принимают, но как бу..то не в состоянии сколько нибудь удачно доказать его истинность в своей личной жизни. Даже оставляя в стороне свою личную проблему, они могут спросить: "Если зло нереально, то отчего же мы видим столько жестокости и несправедливости? Можете ли вы ожидать от кого нибудь чей дом был разрушен войной или наводнением что бы он согласился с вами, что в мире нет зла и страданий?"

Христианская Наука отвечает на это, что если люди обратятся к ее учению и будут готовы осуществлять его на практике, то они увидят возможность достижения полной для себя безопасности, даже тогда когда мир раздираем войнами или опустошаем катастрофами.

Библия изобилует успокоительными заверениями для людей смущенных настоящими условиями нашей жизни. Моисей, познавший Бога и постоянно с ним общавшийся, дал детям Израелевым такое благословение: "Прибежище твое Бог древний, и ты под мышцами вечными" (Второзаконие 33:27). Псалмы тоже изобилуют подобными заявлениями; и, не сказал разве Иисус своим ученикам (Иоанн 16:22) "Радости вашей никто не отнимет у вас."

Каждый день учениками Христианской Науки дается многочисленные чудесные доказательства, что Бог может исцелять болезни, возрождать грешников и охранять тех, кто находится в опасности. Мы находим этому подтверждение в свидетельствах, напечатанных в переодических изданиях, выпускаемых еженедельно и ежемесячно Издательским Обществом Христианской Науки, а также в свидетельствах даваемых на регулярных вечерних собраниях по средам, в церквах Христианской Науки. Тысячи мужчин и женщин в настоящие дни могут засвидетельствовать, что они были возвращены к нормальной жизни благодаря Христианской Науке. Они проверили на своем личном опыте, что то дурное отчего они страдали быть может в течении многих лет не было реально, потому что не было от Бога, блага. Когда этот факт был признан, наступало исцеление и во многих случаях физическое исцеление сопровождалось большим духовным пробуждением.

Быть может вопрошающий и согласится признать все эти доказательства любви Бога к Своим детям, но при этом укажет на того, кто, быть может, долго и искренне молился об освобождении от какой нибудь упорной болезни, или еще укажет на какого нибудь благоговейного религиозного работника, утратившего любимого человека? На это ученик Христианской Науки ответит, что хотя и совершился большой духовный рост и индивидуальной мысли, тем не менее человек не претендует на то, что он дорос до высот достигнутых Христом Иисусом или что он может равняться в своих исцелениях с подвигами Mrs. Эдди. Он идет вперед по мере своего настоящего понимания, постоянно работая в направлении большего духовного роста.

"Отняты-ли у вас земные радости, земные привязанности и сокровища?"—вопрошает Mrs. Эдди в одном из своих посланий к Матери Церкви, стр. 19, (Message to The Mother Church for 1902). И отвечает так: "Так поступает божественная Любовь и говорит: Это то в чем ты нуждаешься." Это не значит, что смерть и разлука нечто хорошее; это значит, что все люди должны знать, что Дух, Бог есть Все-во-всем и должны в конце концов очиститься от материальности.

Один ученик Христианской Науки страдал от утраты родственника, который был ему очень близок и дорог. Он думал, что невозможно преодолеть чувство горя и ощущения, что по отношению к нему Христианская Наука не оправдала себя. Однако он решил продолжать изучение книги текста пока он не получит большее понимание этой Науки. Необходимость преодолеть ощущение утраты побуждала его к дальнейшим занятиям Наукой. После многих лет он смог сказать, что хотя в данном случае и в некоторых других случаях и казалось, что зло победило добро, однако, оглянувшись назад он смог увидеть, как все время им руководила божественная Любовь. Он смог увидеть, как преодоление горя и чувства утраты охранило его в других переживаниях и как его представление о том, что вселенная всецело духовна и следовательно не подчинена случайностям и переменам, совершенно изменило все его миросозерцание. Он больше не опирался так сильно на материальное для своего счастья, потому что обстоятельства принудили его узнать, что материальное преходяще, что Дух один вечен и что только Дух дает удовлетворение человеку. Он узнал, что от двух творений, из которых одно жестокое, варварское и обманчивое а другое любезное и приятное; он познал что есть только одно чисто духовное творение. Когда он это узнал, то увидел, что стал меньше подвержен превратностям материальной жизни; он преисполнился мужеством, зная, что Христос, Истина проявится в его жизни более полно по мере осуществления на практике учения Христианской Науки.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мари Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

## *Tip of the Universe*

I stood on the horizon
of day and night,
and whether westering to follow
the copper trailway of the sun,
or, trembling, happily to await
impending night,
I could not decide.
While I dreamed
the stars came out
and the sun had laughingly left
me just where he always does.
Scarce breathing, I watched the moon
draw her slender bow above the silver wood.
I had forgotten copper. This was so cool.

ROBERTA SEIFERTH

## Dash by Dog-Team in the Antarctic

TWO DAYS BEFORE Christmas they were again off the glacier and headed across the Barrier toward Little America. At the depot which they had previously established near the foot of the mountains, they had paused to pick up the sledges and food and other gear, and had again reshuffled the dogs. Because the loads were light, Russell took Nip and Tuck back into his team, and Pop and Pony, entirely happy to be back, resumed their old positions behind Kaiser and Gav. With those fine fellows behind him, and the team running like clock-work, Jack (the lead dog) struck out for Little America, five hundred and twenty-seven miles away.

Oh, this, Jack must have decided, was different, entirely different. The wind was at their backs, and the Boss rigged a sail out of a black emergency tent, and raised it over the sledge. The sail was a real help. It was the equivalent of two more dogs in harness. "Barrier sailing" was their name for it. The familiar little dabs of orange trail flags stretched before them all the way to the sea, and the sledges were buoyant.

Thirty, forty miles a day—it was great sport. There never was such traveling. . . .

Summer seemed suddenly to break over them. It was still cold, not far above zero during the night, when the sun was in the south; blizzards and fog could still drive them off the trail; but at midday you could actually feel warm. Now they began to do all their traveling at night, to have the sun at their backs and the glare off their eyes, and the eyes of the dogs.

With no great trouble, though not exactly on the dead run, they threaded the crevassed regions which had been such a nightmare on the outward journey. . . . Jack led all the way, and that was where he was, at seven o'clock on the morning of January 11, 1935, when the Geological Party skyrocketed over the ridge south of Little America, three months, lacking five days, after the party put out from there, and then tore down the slope to end the long sledge journey. Five hundred and twenty-seven miles in the last sixteen traveling days—there never was such a run in the Antarctic.

But the superb accomplishment—an accomplishment that must forever identify Jack as one of the greatest of all sledging dogs, was that he had led the party every foot of the 1,410 mile journey. Nobody had broken trail for him. Nobody had been out in front to act as compass and lure for him. He had held the course and set the pace and tested the crevasses and borne the force of the wind.—From "The Long Whip: The Story of a Great Husky," by JANE WALDEN and STUART PAINE. (New York: Putnam.)

## The Reading of Soviet Russia

THE ENORMOUS DEMAND for classics has had a decisive influence on the programme of the State Publishers. Pushkin alone, whose popularity increased constantly with the growth of national pride in the Soviet countries, and who is to-day the most widely read classic in the U. S. S. R., has been translated into fifteen different languages spoken by Soviet peoples and achieved truly fantastic circulation figures. . . .

Of modern authors Gorky is the most popular and best-read in the Union. His books attain an annual circulation of 1,500,000 copies. After him come Sholokhov and A. Tolstoy. . . .

Foreign writers are much read and greatly liked. Among the classics the favorites are Goethe, Shakespeare, Dickens, Scott, Balzac, Flaubert, de Maupassant, and Heine. Goethe's *Faust* achieved a circulation of 200,000 copies in the course of two years.

The most read modern authors are the Americans Theodore Dreiser, Dos Passos, Sherwood Anderson, Jack London, and Ernest Hemingway; the most popular English writers are Joseph Conrad, Galsworthy, and H. G. Wells; the favorite Germans are the brothers Thomas and Heinrich Mann and Feuchtwanger; among the French the most read are André Gide, Romain Rolland, and Henri Barbusse. . . .

Neither the number of titles nor the size of the editions are adequate in comparison with the tremendous size and the enormous population of the U. S. S. R. A new book is at once exhausted by the libraries and the masses of greedy readers. In practice, only a few days after the appearance of a new edition there are no more copies to be had. The creation of private libraries is becoming more and more of a habit, since the possession of this kind of private property is permitted.—From "Seven Soviet Arts," by KURT LONDON. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

## A Trousseau of Two Hundred Kimonos

I HAD BEEN sure she was the prettiest woman I had ever seen when I met her with a group of other people one evening. I was just as sure of it now as I went toward her in the lobby. I had been sure, too, on that first meeting, that the kimono she wore, broad crimson and broad white stripes, was the most thrilling costume I had ever seen. And now the lustrous sea-color silk she wore and the padded *getas* lined with gold-embroidered scarlet satin were just as lovely.

After we had tea, when I was showing her my new cotton evening dresses in my room upstairs in the hotel, and she was trying on my white-violet hat that made her look like a sophisticated, highly stylized angel, she told me she had *two hundred kimonos!* Her trousseau.

"You are costumed for life!" I exclaimed.

She looked at me in astonishment. "But the new ones I am having made now," she said, "are much more beautiful than any of the two hundred."

"New ones?" I exclaimed. "I thought kimonos were all made exactly alike, by the same pattern for centuries, and would last a lifetime."

She smiled at my innocence. "They are made by the same kimono pattern," she said. "But the patterns of the materials change every season."

"They get out of style?" I questioned.

"Of course," she said. "A Japanese woman knows as soon as she sees you if you are wearing a last year's kimono! And certain colors and certain lengths of sleeves are prescribed for different ages. They are not interchangeable, according to our customs, which we go by exactly. And even though almost all my kimonos are of materials that were woven especially for each kimono, with my own little Japanese shield woven in instead of an embroidered initial as you have, I must replace them soon."

"But what becomes of the gorgeous materials?" I demanded, aghast. "The gold-brocaded obis, for instance, that must cost anywhere from a hundred dollars to a thousand dollars apiece?"

"Oh," she laughed, "they end up as handbags in Paris, and pillow covers in the Obi Market!"—From "I've Been Around," by CLAUDIA CRANSTON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1939

# Honey Bees: They Make Orchards Thrive

By a Staff Photographer

**Karl Reece of Thaxter Road, Hingham**

Right: Mr. Reece answering a neighbor's call to end buzzing in chimney—bees had hived there and bricks had to be removed to get them out. Left: Beehive in cucumber hothouses of R. J. & G. W. Dustin of Mansfield, Mass. Cucumbers raised under glass must have bees for pollination. There is a hive at each end of each greenhouse. Center: Mr. Reece displays a tray of "pets."

*Bee man of Hingham makes hobby of honey makers and finds they are valuable allies.*

By Donald O. J. Messenger
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 9—Bees do a lot for their human friends when they supply them with honey, but they do a great deal more when they pollinate fruit and vegetable blossoms and assure good crops, according to Karl W. P. Reece of Thaxter Road, whose hobby has been bee raising and bee study ever since he had his first hive as a boy in the blossom-filled West Indian island of Jamaica.

Mr. Reece is looked upon as very much of an authority on the subject in Hingham. On various occasions he has received hurry-up calls from neighbors when bees have begun to swarm in their orchards or gardens. Not long ago strange humming sounds in an unused chimney sent him up on the roof of one house to remove some of the bricks and take out a fine nest of bees which had already accumulated quite a supply of honey there.

**Valuable Pets**

To him his own bees—while they do supply the Reece family and some neighbors with excellent honey—are most valuable as "pets" whose every activity he watches with deep interest and whose care provides excellent recreation.

Few living things are so interesting to study, Mr. Reece declares, for intelligence and order are so evident in every detail of the conduct of each hive.

Of late Mr. Reece has become interested especially in the pollinating of fruit crops by bees—in the temporary placing of hives in apple orchards and in the installation of permanent hives in hothouses. In the case of cucumbers, he points out, successful hothouse culture is impossible without pollination by bees, and a number of hives—usually one at each end of large greenhouses—are to be found in the big cucumber plants such as those near Mansfield, Mass.

**Bees for Rent**

Orchardists and blueberry growers are able to rent hives of bees during the blossom season, and this is done also to a certain extent in hothouses, Mr. Reece stated—but so many bees are lost by beating against the glass, to which they are unaccustomed, that bee keepers prefer to sell hives outright for permanent installation indoors. When that is done, though the losses among the first generation may be heavy, the second generation becomes used to the different conditions.

According to a report presented at a bee-keepers' meeting by Dr. C. A. Browne of the United States Department of Agriculture, the pollination of growing crops by bees is worth from three to ten times the price of the beeswax and honey they produce.

Experiments conducted in Australia showed that with 30 hives of bees placed in an apple orchard and with two trees covered with mosquito netting during blossoming, so that the bees could not reach the flowers, the whole orchard was laden with fruit—with the exception of the two covered trees, one of which bore one apple and the other none.

**Cross-Pollinaters**

Dr. W. E. Dunham of Ohio State University, who is the author of a correspondence course in bee culture, explains that many plants are dependent upon insects for cross-pollination to insure fruit or seed because of the sticky condition of the pollen. Other plants, with dry pollen, are cross-pollinated by the wind and other means. Since only honey bees, of all insects depended upon for pollination, can be controlled, he says, they are being used more and more for the pollination of orchard crops, vegetables and legumes. Bees multiply rapidly, Dr. Dunham pointed out, and colonies can be established where pollination is needed.

Harry Walker, entomologist at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, stated recently that after observing the habits of bees closely he calculates that they make from 40,000 to 80,000 trips—visiting several flowers on each trip—to collect sufficient nectar to make a pound of honey—and the annual production of honey in the United States, he figured, is something like 400,000,000 pounds!

*Candidate*

© Lindsay

**Styles Bridges**

Republican Senator from New Hampshire Presidential Candidate

# Bridges Seeks White House On Plea to Youth

**To shun usual political trading manager says—N. H. Senator plans for speaking tour in fall.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—A Presidential campaign departing radically from accepted political strategy is now under way to put Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, "gaddy to the New Deal," in the White House.

Uncompromisingly anti-New Deal, the campaign will make a special appeal for support by young people, according to the publicity high command. There will be no dickering to obtain pledged delegates to next year's Republican convention. Senator Bridges will take the oratorical road to the West Coast in the fall "in answer to a demand from all parts of the country."

The campaign might be described as a Presidential youth movement. Senator Bridges is just past 41. His manager—reported somewhat mystified by the appointment—is Representative Charles Hawks, Jr., of Horicon, Wis., a first term member of the House who turned 40 only last month.

**Accent on Youth**

Mr. Hawks indicated that accent on youth would be the keynote. The Senator is prparing for a whirlwind speaking campaign this fall, he said, and is now in New Hampshire preparing his speeches.

"We want," Mr. Hawks said, "to interest the young people of the country in their Government. And I think we can do it." The campaign Manager declared no effort will be made to obtain pledged delegates to next year's Republican convention either by negotiation with state organizations, or by entering Senator Bridges in any of the various presidential preference primaries by which some States select their convention delegates.

"We would prefer," he said, "that the delegates be unpledged. What we hope to do is to make friends among them."

Mr. Hawks is a new House member, arriving in Washington just last winter. He said his contacts with Senator Bridges had been very casual, certainly no more intimate than the relationship to be expected between a House first termer and an established member of the Senate. Some Capitol observers were inclined to attribute his selection to familiarity with young Republican groups clubs, which are to be the forums for some of the Senator's forthcoming speeches.

**Contributions Flow In**

The Senator's campaign is being financed "in the usual way—by contributions," Mr. Hawks said. These, he added, have already been received from all over the country.

Senator Bridges' campaign actually began months ago. His friends bombarded Washington newspaper offices with "mystery man" literature. What were the capacities most needed for a successful President, the literature asked, and then enumerated them one by one. At the end came the announcement that on a stated date, the candidacy of a man who met all these requirements would be advanced.

The Senator's Western trip, according to his manager, with additions to be made, is to include appearances at Des Moines, Iowa, Omaha, Neb., Colorado Springs, Colo., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., Enid Okla., Kansas City, and St. Louis.

*Job Advocate*

© International

**Robert J. Watt**

American Delegate to the International Labor Office in Geneva.

# Labor Asserts Saltonstall Is Disloyal to It

**State Federation adopts condemning resolution—Governor denies he had police guard.**

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's actions were condemned as "anti-labor" in a resolution unanimously adopted at the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at Hotel Bradford, Boston, today.

At the same time the Governor was sharply criticized for having four bodyguards when he appeared before the convention yesterday.

The resolution was introduced and the criticism voiced by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary of the Federation and its legislative agent.

The Governor, answering an invitation extended by the Federation, attended the convention yesterday and flatly asserted he favored a "square deal" for labor, but said the interests of the Commonwealth must come before the interests of any special group. His statement appeared to be cordially received yesterday and he was roundly applauded as he left the hall.

**No Police, Governor Says**

Today, however, Mr. Taylor assailed the Governor for bringing four "plain-clothes-men" with him to the meeting.

"The Governor," shouted Mr. Taylor, "was told he would be received cordially, but four plain-clothes-men escorted him to the convention."

When informed of Mr. Taylor's attack, Governor Saltonstall today promptly denied he had been accompanied by police.

"If there were any officers with me," he said, "it was without my knowledge. I went to the hotel with Commissioner of Labor and Industries Moriarty and my secretary, Mr. Lynch. At the door of the convention hall we were met by a Committee and escorted to the platform. If there were any officers in the Committee I did not know it."

Newspapermen said the only policemen they noticed yesterday were two who had been regularly assigned to attend all sessions of the Federation.

A few minutes later, Benjamin Goodman of the Boston Police red squad, told reporters that P. Harry Jennings, Chairman of the Federation's welcoming committee, had requested the officers to escort the Governor.

**The Resolution**

The resolution critical of the Governor's labor stand was:

Whereas, Governor Saltonstall in his campaign last Fall promised organized labor that his administration would pass an adequate State wages and hour law, a State fund for workmen's compensation, and repeal the Teachers Oath Law, and

Whereas, he made in his campaign and in his inaugural address many other pledges which, if carried out, would have been beneficial to organized labor, and

Whereas, despite a Republican majority, he and his Administration have killed in Committee or Legislature these bills and others proposed by the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, that this fifty-fourth annual convention of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor condemns Governor Saltonstall and his Administration as anti-labor, and pledges itself to secure election in 1940 of an Administration which will be friendly to organized labor.

**March on State House**

Soon after the resolution was voted a group of some 50 members of the Federation "marched" on the State House, where they buttonholed various Legislators in the interests of pending labor bills.

Political observers today recalled that the Federation was opposed to Governor Saltonstall at the last election, indorsing James M. Curley, former Governor.

Only one voice was heard in defense of the Governor at the labor meeting. It was that of William H. Thornton, Worcester iron molder, who praised the Governor's honesty and high motives. He was hissed and booed, and when the vote was taken the Chairman announced the vote was unanimous.

The convention opened with James P. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, reporting on his four years of service in that capacity. He recounted substantial gains for labor.

He was followed by Thomas H. Eliot, New England Regional Director of the Federal Wages and Hours Division.

# Threat of Fascism In Unemployment, Watt Warns U. S.

Ten millions of unemployed and its component fringe of additional millions of underprivileged, who would have "absolutely nothing to lose" by casting its lot with a Fascist demagogue, is the dominating issue in the United States, a constant threat to its democracy, Robert J. Watt, American delegate to the International Labor Office in Geneva, declared today in an interview.

This Nation's safeguard against revolt from this quarter toward dictatorship are a free church, free trade unions and a free press, Mr. Watt said. But in a world where the rights of men in large countries have been trampled into a national slavery like that of ancient Egypt, these are privileges scarcely appreciated in the United States, he added.

In talks with State labor leaders convened for the annual conclave of the State Federation of Labor in Boston this week, in intimate discussion with friends who asked again and again how things are "really" going in Europe, and in an interview, Mr. Watt expounded and elaborated on this single theme.

"My frequent trips to Europe (he makes four each year) impress me more and more with a conviction that Americans have little conception of the liberty and freedom that this country possesses. I can't impress often enough upon my (labor) people that the freedom of the trade union, the church and the press is a privilege for which to be constantly grateful; a privilege that demands vigorous, unrelenting defense."

Mr. Watt relaxed. "This almost sounds like a Fourth of July address." But he did not laugh at his own rhetoric. "You can't be as close to labor as I am, and you can't love freedom as I do and not throw your whole life into the struggle."

So often has he spoken out against the concentration of labor in the axis powers from his post at Geneva that he has drawn the rebuke of Dr. Paul Goebbles' newspaper, Der Angrif. And his speeches in behalf of democracy have likewise drawn the fire of French Communists.

In response to a question, Mr. Watt expanded his statement that the unemployed and underprivileged in the United States have "absolutely nothing to lose" by clinging to the coat tails of a demagogue.

# Newport Castle Ready as 'Heaven' For Father Divine

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Angela C. Kaufman, piloting a reporter on a special tour of "The Castle," former estate of Richard Washburn Child, today revealed that everything is in readiness for Father Divine to take over the estate as a heaven for his Harlem angels.

John Lamb, Secretary to Father Divine, said in New York yesterday that the cult leader and his staff would visit "The Castle" this week.

"This nautical grille will be Father Divine's milk bar," she said. "Those lanterns are my own invention. They are 'glo-ray' lanterns (pronounced glory lanterns), my own thought."

Mrs. Kaufman said that she had gone over the plans of "The Castle," room by room, and that Father Divine had been pleased at the prospect of a hall for his banquets, even larger than the one in his No. 1 kingdom in Harlem.

"He said it wouldn't be necessary to make a single change," Mrs. Kaufman said proudly. "He assured me that I couldn't have planned a better heaven for him than I did in planning an inn. He is actually gratified, and, of course, so am I."

## Get Out Umbrellas, Raincoats, Galoshes

With rains general all over the Northeastern part of the United States, the Boston office of the U. S. Weather Bureau today forecast showers for this afternoon and tonight, relieving parched lawns and garden plots. There has been only one-half inch rain this month, the Weather Bureau announced.

# *Steel Pier Trip; Busman's Holiday For Ship's Alumni*

Twenty-five captains and 75 chief engineers will be aboard the steamer Steel Pier on its moonlight sail tonight, when the alumni of the Massachusetts Nautical School hold their annual reunion aboard ship instead of at a hotel ashore.

The Steel Pier leaves Foster's Wharf at 9 p. m. tonight for a cruise down the Bay and up the North Shore. The 100 graduates of the schoolship are now all officers in the American Merchant Marine and Government marine services.

Known as the Quarter Deck Club, the alumni will have the quarter deck of the Steel Pier roped off for their special use tonight.

# Goodwin Urges Public Protection For Policyholders

Claiming that 50 per cent of the claims for injuries filed with defunct mutual insurance companies in Massachusetts are engineered by "crooked lawyers and doctors," Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today told the Legislative Committee on Judiciary that the Commonwealth has a distinct responsibility toward these motorists.

Mr. Goodwin appeared at the State House in opposition to a bill that would force his department to suspend the driving licenses and registrations of motorists who default their obligations toward bankruptcy mutual companies.

Mr. Goodwin charged that his department was being used as a collecting agency for insurance companies all over the State.

Hardly had the Registrar ceased speaking when the City of Boston reported the filing of 4,022 complaints with the Registry against motorists who have not paid their 1939 excise taxes. This brings Boston's total of complaints to 9,896 for the year to date. Springfield also reported 2,081 complaints, Newton 487 and Chelsea 422. The Registry automatically notifies the defaulting motorists that their registrations will be revoked if the taxes are not paid within 30 days.

# Boston Sees First 1940 Car Models

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

With several automobile companies lining up for the race to be first in introducing their 1940 models, the Packard Motor Car Company jumped the starter's gun early today and pushed its new models into a record early preview for dealers, salesmen and distributors, it was learned through the local Commonwealth Avenue headquarters of the Packard Company.

Two of the new models, the new low-priced six and the 120, rolled into the display rooms of the Alvan T. Fuller Company on Automobile Row today for preview by the public. Thus does Packard not only set the opening pace for all contestants in the motor field, but it announced new low prices as the result of the completion of a four-year program of plant expansions which have now made economies possible in manufacturing and distributing.

Reductions in Packard prices for 1940 as compared with those of a year ago aggregate $120 to $400, using the touring sedans of each model as a basis for comparison.

While there has always been considerable rivalry between motor manufacturers in the annual "get-away" of new models, the contest this year has had "speedway" proclivities, forcing the cars into a record early showing. Packard had expected to announce its 1940 models about mid-August. But with Hudson jumping into the field today and Nash and Willys-Overland coming tomorrow and Friday, respectively, Packard pushed its opening schedule forward to round the first corner a few hours ahead of the next contestant in the field, Hudson.

Although Hudson held its first preview for dealers and newspapermen at Detroit headquarters today, Boston will not get its first look at the new Hudsons until Aug. 18, when the New England distributors will meet here. Nash plans its local showing on Aug. 28.

Meanwhile, Automobile Row has some fine bargains in 1939 models these days. It has been an excellent sales year for most cars, and, with money in their pockets, the dealers are not reluctant to clean up the 1939 models at liberal prices. The Nash Company, for instance, reports a sales volume up to July 20 equal to the full year's volume of 1938.

## Motors and Motorways

### Toll Is Challenged

The legal right of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors to impose a toll on the Hutchinson River Parkway will be challenged in the courts, it was announced today by the Automobile Club of New York.

"It is a sad spectacle," declared William J. Gottlieb, President of the club, "when one of the wealthiest countjes in the United States relies upon retaliation against the State of Connecticut as the motive for levying charges upon motorists who use the Hutchinson Parkway." Connecticut has imposed a 10-cent toll on motorists using the Merritt Parkway.

Mr. Gottlieb believed that the toll fee on the Hutchinson route, as proposed, is a clear case "of cutting off one's own nose to spite one's face." There is every indication, he said, that the United States Bureau of Public Roads would step into this issue as "an effort to milk the motorists."

### A Check on Speed

A black, rubber tube laid across the highway and connected at either end with a simple instrument staked at the side of the road forms the basis for a modern analysis of how the motor public behaves in its use of the highways. The study is being made by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads.

The tube looks like a connection link in a concrete highway and hence is inconspicuous. Motorists will not even know that a record is being taken on speeds, the number of cars that pass any given point and other peculiarities of the driver. The tubes are placed at 50-foot intervals.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Showers are probable this afternoon, continuing into tonight, becoming cooler; Thursday fair and cooler; moderate southerly shifting to westerly winds.

**Central New England on Friday:** Some prospect of increasing cloudiness and warmer, becoming threatening.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Showers this afternoon and tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and slightly cooler.

**Maine:** Cloudy tonight and probable showers in north and extreme portions Thursday morning; slightly warmer in southeast portions tonight; cooler in west and north portions Thursday.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Showers this afternoon and tonight; slightly cooler tonight; Thursday fair and somewhat cooler.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandyhook:** Fresh southerly shifting to westerly winds; showers tonight probably clearing Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 72 | 89 | Minneapolis | 58 | 69 |
| Bermuda | 81 | 86 | New Orleans | 76 | 92 |
| Chicago | 60 | 85 | New York | 76 | 76 |
| Denver | 59 | 79 | Norfolk | 78 | 91 |
| Helena | 47 | 64 | Philadelphia | 76 | 84 |
| Kansas City | 58 | 15 | St. Louis | 64 | 86 |
| Los Angeles | 62 | 75 | San Francisco | 55 | 62 |
| Miami | 82 | 86 | Washington | 77 | 91 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 9.
B—Maximum, Aug. 8.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 6:40 p. m.; height, 9.4 ft.
Thursday, 7:16 a. m.; height, 9.2 ft.

Light all vehicles by 8:26 p. m

# Petzold Indicted By Grand Jury On Charge of Larceny

Paul A. Petzold, former Boston police officer today was indicted by a Suffolk County Grand Jury on charges of breaking and entering S. S. Pierce Company's Copley Square store, and for larceny of $2,329.

It is alleged that Petzold, who was a night watchman at the Copley Square store, on the evening of March 5, 1938, broke, entered, and appropriated the $2,329 in company with four others.

Petzold's testimony that three members of the Boston police force had helped him in the commission of other crimes is to be brought up by District Attorney William J. Foley's office before the Grand Jury this afternoon.

# Berkshires: Cultural Center

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSFIELD, Aug. 9—Those attending the Berkshire Symphonic Festival this week at Tanglewood, in the Berkshires, are finding many opportunities to enjoy other music, the theater, and other forms of cultural diversion within a few miles.

Outstanding among the musical events other than the Festival are the string quartet concerts of the South Mountain Music Colony, which will be given Friday at 4 p. m. Harvey Shapiro, cellist, will be the assisting artist at the Temple of Music at South Mountain, Pittsfield.

Another Friday concert planned within driving distance of Tanglewood is that of the Alexander Bloch String Quartet at the Summer School of Music between Hillsdale and Green River, N. Y., which is about 20 miles from the Festival shed. This one is at 8:15 in the evening.

At Music Mountain, in Falls Village, Conn.—on Route 7—the Gordon String Quartet will present a program on Saturday at 3:30 p. m., with Ada MacLeish as the assisting artist.

The theatergoers may see any night this week Dennis King in "Petticoat Fever," at the Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge. At Malden Bridge, N. Y., 18 miles from Pittsfield, an expert amateur cast will do "Idiot's Delight" on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings.

There are many who will want, while in the Berkshires, to take advantage of the opportunity to observe the bird life and flowers in the Pleasant Valley Bird and Wild Flower Sanctuary in Lenox, where teas and bird walks are arranged. Also, the Berkshire Garden Center will interest horticulturists, with its outstanding collection of herbs and other plants.

Near enough to the Pittsfield area are four exhibitions of as many types of art, this week. The Berkshire Museum, in Pittsfield itself, has three different galleries; oil paintings, pen and wash drawings of the Boston Symphony Orchestra by Donald Carlisle Greason, Boston artist; oils, water colors, gouaches, drawings and prints by more than 100 New York artists, called "The World of Tomorrow"; and a selection of about 100 prints from the Second Berkshire National Photographic Exhibition.

# *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio—Page 12

## Movies

**Brookline Village—**
Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray in "Invitation to Happiness." 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "You Can't Get Away With Murder," with Humphrey Bogart and Gale Page. 1:30, 5:35, 8.

**State and Orpheum—**
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker and Fay Holden. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson and Tom Neal. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. State: 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15. Tomorrow: "Four Feathers," featuring Ralph Richardson, C. Aubrey Smith. Also "A Woman is the Judge," with Frieda Inescort, Otto Kruger and Rochelle Hudson.

**South Station Theater—**
John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade." "Color-Tour to Colombia." "Dark Magic." "Irish Linen." "There Goes Rusty." latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien and John Payne in "Indianapolis Speedway." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Waterfront," featuring Gloria Dickson and Dennis Morgan. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

**Metropolitan—**
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Night Work," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Hotel for Women," with Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell, James Ellison, Jean Rogers and Elsa Maxwell. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," featuring Peter Lorre.

**Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—**
"East Side of Heaven," with Bing Crosby, Joan Blondell and Mischa Auer. Also Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore in "Calling Dr. Kildare." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "The Hardys Ride High," featuring The Hardy Family. Also Nelson Eddy, Virginia Bruce, Victor McLaglen and Lionel Barrymore in "Let Freedom Ring."

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Second Fiddle," with Sonja Henie. Scollay: 10 a. m. 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "The Zero Hour," with Otto Kruger. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Hell's Kitchen," with the "Dead End" Kids. Also Pat O'Brien and John Payne in "Indianapolis Speedway."

**Coolidge Corner—**
"The Gorilla," with the Ritz Bros., 3:10, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Susannah of the Mounties," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:40, 6:35, 9:40.

**Normandie—**
"Young Mr. Lincoln," starring Henry Fonda. Also "Hotel Imperial," with Ray Milland.

**Trans-Lux—**
"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," featuring W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Service de Luxe." 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8.

**Uptown—**
"The Sun Never Sets," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Basil Rathbone. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45. Also "Man About Town," with Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. 12:45, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25.

**S. R. O. Boston—**
Richard Arlen and Rochelle Hudson in "Missing Daughters." 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "Boy Friend," with Jane Withers. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55.

**University—**
Claudette Colbert in "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "I'll Give a Million," featuring Warner Baxter. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

**Repertory—**
"Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. 9:45 a. m., 12:43, 3:39. Also "The Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 11:20 a. m., 2:17. Previews at 7 and 10 of "Stanley and Livingstone." Also at 8:45 and 8:43, "The Jones Family in Hollywood."

**Tremont—**
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Stand Up and Fight," featuring Robert Taylor and Wallace Beery continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Mutiny on the Bounty," with Clark Gable and Charles Laughton. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane.

## Music

**Brattle Hall, Cambridge—**
"Iolanthe," presented by the University Gilbert & Sullivan Company. Joseph S. Daltry, conducting. 8:30.

## Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

**Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—**
Concert by The Boston Federal Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. 12 noon.

# N. E. Vacation for Borah; Plans Neutrality Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, said yesterday he would leave within the next few days for a New England vacation.

After his vacation, he will return to Washington for a few days and then go to Boise, Idaho, about Sept. 1. His speaking plans, he said, were not yet arranged, although he planned to make several addresses on the neutrality question before Congress reconvened.

# Stanley, Elsa Maxwell, in New Films

**Movies of Moment**

David Livingstone, H. M. Stanley, and Elsa Maxwell are the principal historical figures concerned in this week's incoming Boston films.

Livingstone and Stanley will be portrayed respectively by Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Spencer Tracy. Miss Maxwell will be played by Miss Maxwell "in her first motion picture role."

As for "Stanley and Livingstone," patrons of the Keith Memorial Theater will be permitted to watch the hardships, perils, and adventures of the newspaper reporter whom James Gordon Bennett, Jr., sent into Africa to rescue Livingstone, the Scottish doctor and missionary. It made spectacular copy for Bennett and it should do its turn as adventure drama for 20th Century-Fox.

Henry King—"In Old Chicago," "Alexander's Ragtime Band," and "Jesse James"—directed "Stanley and Livingstone." Richard Green, Nancy Kelly, Walter Brennan, Charles Coburn, Henry Hull, and Henry Travers are in the cast.

The adventuresome spirit of the occasion is maintained in the second feature, "The Jones Family in Hollywood," in which Jed Prouty and tribe explore darkest Vine Street.

"Metropolis — 1939," the new March of Time, is also on the program. A major portion of the issue is devoted to New York's 19,000 policemen. M. O. T. camera crews accompanied riot squads and patrol cars for three weeks to obtain material for this section of the reel.

Regular engagement begins Thursday, preview Wednesday night.

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### "Four Feathers"

Entertainment continues in the warm climes for the new State and Orpheum feature opening Thursday — Alexander Korda's "Four Feathers." Based on the old A. E. W. Mason novel, it concerns a young man who resigns his officer's commission as his outfit is leaving for the Sudan to join Kitchener's army. He receives three white feathers from friends, one from the woman he loves. So off he goes to Egypt to make it all right.

A considerable amount of the picture's footage was taken in Egypt and the whole affair was made in Technicolor. Ralph Richardson, June Duprez, John Clements, and C. Aubrey Smith are the principal players.

"A Woman is the Judge," with Frieda Inescourt, Otto Kruger, and Rochelle Hudson, fills the second spot.

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### Cherchez la Maxwell

Getting back from the wilds of Africa and Egypt to the wilds of Manhattan, one finds, down Metropolitan Theater way come Thursday, the aforementioned Miss Maxwell supervising the affairs of "Hotel for Women." The story concerns "love," "glamour," "fun spots," "advertising and model agencies." You know the type. Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell, James Ellison, Alan Dinehart, John Halliday, and Sidney Blackmer take part. Gregory Ratoff directed.

Peter Lorre, Joseph Schildkraut, Lionel Atwill, Virginia Field, and Iva Stewart will be found peopling the skulduggery of the second feature. It has something to do with the crown jewels of the Queen of Sheba and is called, "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation." We don't believe it for a moment.

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### Cagney and Raft

James Cagney, George Raft and other tough boys move over from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, Thursday, in "Each Dawn I Die." The companion feature is a first-run comedy, "Cowboy Quarterback," with Bert Wheeler, Marie Wilson, and Gloria Dickson.

J. D. B.

**June Duprez**

**In "Four Feathers," coming to the State and Orpheum Theaters tomorrow.**

# Violence Renewed At Barre Plant; Settlement Sought

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., Aug. 9 (AP)—Violence broke out anew in the Barre Wool Combing Company strike late last night and again this morning. Two workers were injured as the result of missile hurling and the car of another employee was wrecked by vandals.

As Hans Jacobson of Barre was driving four other employees to the mill a missile was hurled at his car with such terrific force that it shattered two shatterproof glass windows.

Last night shortly after 11 a shower of rocks was hurled at the grease recovery plant building and about 15 windows were shattered.

Sometime during the night vandals smashed all the windows and cut the tires on the car of Charles Miknitis of Barre Plains, who with his wife works at the mill. The machine was parked in front of the Miknitis home.

Meanwhile, negotiations were resumed in the Governor's office at noon. Present were Governor Saltonstall, Police Captain James P. Mahoney, James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, H. N. Flanders, Assistant Treasurer of the Company, Fritz Johnson, President of an Independent Union, and representatives of the Barre A. F. of L. local.

# Probe of Missouri Insurance Mixup Shifts to Chicago

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9 (AP)—The special federal hearings on the $10,000,000 Missouri fire insurance rate compromise moved back to Chicago today after two days in this "insurance capital of the world" during which a number of insurance executives told what they knew of the activities of the late Charles R. Street, Chicago attorney.

It was Mr. Street who effected the compromise under which the Missouri Insurance Department agreed to a higher maximum rate in that State and a large portion of premiums, impounded during the negotiations, were returned to the companies involved.

The Government charges Mr. Street used most of $450,000 contributed by 137 companies to bribe Thomas J. Pendergast, former political boss of Kansas City, and R. Emmet O'Malley, former Missouri Insurance Commissioner.

Approximately a score of witnesses were heard and those who had known Mr. Street all said they had unbounded confidence in his integrity but they agreed that he was not questioned, nor did he volunteer any information, about the methods he proposed to use in effecting the compromise.

Special Master Paul V. Barnett said the hearing would resume in Chicago tomorrow and that, after examining the record and studying the testimony of about 80 witnesses, he hoped to be able to present his findings to the Federal District Court at Kansas City around Oct. 1.

Mr. Barnett is under instructions to determine whether officials of the companies contributing to the fund Mr. Street handled knew about the use to which it was put in bringing about the compromise, which the Federal Court approved and accepted. Also the Missouri Insurance Department is seeking to regain the impounded premiums that were returned to the companies.

# Legion Speakers Include Saltonstall

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9 (AP)—The American Legion announced today that three of its prominent members have accepted invitations to address the opening session of the Legion's 21st national convention in Chicago, Sept. 25.

Joseph K. Carson, Jr., Mayor of Portland, Ore., Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts, and Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, will emphasize in their speeches the keynote of the convention — service to community, state and nation.

Mayor Carson will discuss the community, Governor Saltonstall, the state, and Secretary Woodring, the nation.

### Trawler Finds Parts Of Ocean Plane Wreck?

A silver painted fabric, bearing the number two and the letter C and some twisted metal strips thought to be the metal housing of an airplane wing ramp were brought into Boston Harbor today by the fishing trawler Maine, clues, it is believed, to the end of another story in the history of trans-Atlantic flying.

Capt. Michael Lee of the trawler reported the discovery, but there was no indication given as to what ship the wreckage represented. The scraps were picked up in 40 fathoms of water off the Georges Banks.

# Wives Collecting Job Compensation Under R. I. Law

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9—June brides are receiving gifts in August—that is, June brides who gave up their jobs for husbands.

They are collecting unemployment insurance. Clemens J. France, chairman of the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board, made known.

A girl can quit her job in this State and get married, he explained, and then collect unemployment compensation after waiting a penalty period of four weeks' duration. Some of the brides are not taking advantage of the law, they feel their husbands can meet the wage differential, the records show.

Under the Rhode Island law, if the bride is physically able to work and the State is unable to place her in a job, she may collect unemployment insurance.

"When an individual leaves her work voluntarily to get married," Mr. France explained, "she is ineligible for benefits for the week when she leaves and for the three following weeks in addition to the usual two weeks waiting period. After that, if she says that she is able to work and we are unable to place her in a position, she can collect benefits."

And jobs are scarce for women in Rhode Island, the board says.

# Cambridge Rotarian Presents Program For Business Peace

BELGRADE LAKES, Maine, Aug. 9 (AP)—Rotarians of the One Hundred and Ninety-Third District, concluding a two-day session here, indorsed a move yesterday that Rotary recognize that "only through mutual understanding and good will can labor and management serve each other and society well."

The proposal was presented by Reuel Williams Beach, head of a printing concern in Cambridge, Mass., and Governor of the One Hundred and Ninety-Sixth District.

"If Rotary had done something like this 20 years ago," Mr. Beach said in a prepared address, "we would be in a better situation today from the standpoint of industrial peace."

Mr. Beach said copies of the plan would be submitted to all other districts with the hope it would receive sufficient support to be presented at the next Rotary International convention.

### 'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 10

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 1:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| | Shortwave | |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

# Newport Visitors

Wide World

**Staying at Resort**

**Miss Mary Filley, of Bernardsville, N. J., (left) and Miss Cynthia Burrage, of Boston, who are vacationing at Newport, R. I.**

# Mrs. Agassiz's Word Class Broadens Newsboys' Vision

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9—Exploring words is a game that has caught the fancy of a group of 'teen age boys that meets every Thursday night at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation in Boston. But under the tactful guidance of Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz this exploring is leading boys who have few cultural advantages into realms of new ideas that may change their whole attitude.

"It all came about just because I donated a thousand or more books that I wanted to dispose of, to the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation about two years ago," said Mrs. Agassiz recently at her home here in Newport. "As a rule when one gives something to an institution that is the last one thinks about it. But one day I began to think about those books and wondered if they were doing any good, or if newsboys ever used books at all. So I went down to the Foundation to get acquainted with the boys. I found them a most friendly and responsive group of youngsters. We talked about this and that and I noticed that their use of words was atrocious.

"Taking one of the words they used most frequently in the wrong sense, I asked one of the boys to look up its meaning in their new dictionary. That led to the discussion of the word's true meaning and began the boys' interest in the study of words. They became so enthusiastic about looking up words that I told them I would return in two weeks and we would talk about it some more. Meanwhile they were to look up and study the meaning of several words I gave them.

"The next time I went down the boys had the room where we met decorated with colored paper streamers. They had formed themselves into a little club and named it the Agassiz Forum. So our study of words continued. Attendance is purely voluntary, but the same boys come as often as their work permits and new boys are coming in all the time.

Even during the summer, Mrs. Agassiz never misses her rendezvous with the newsboys on every other Thursday night. She comes from Newport and remains in Boston overnight to render this service rather than partaking of the many social pleasures that might be hers. She and her husband have made the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation one of their philanthropies and have given to the home's summer camp.

Wanda MacDowell

# Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

You'd think we'd finally get over it . . . but no, even after all these years with you we still continue to be highly amused over the business of buying fur coats in the summertime. A few years back the idea was a bit depressing, but we can afford to be light about it now, when the store people do everything in their power to make their shops cool enough to think about such things.

However, perhaps you'll feel somewhat better when we tell you it's the cloth coats we're thinking of at the moment . . . those with the treasured "Townley" label. First because they're on sale all this month at Plotkin Brothers on Boylston Street, right down there in the block with Shreve, Crump and Low—just by way of letting you get your bearings. Second (and no doubt this is really more important, at that!) because of their background. Which is decidedly thoroughbred, as 'twere!

Skill in original design and fine tailoring is apparent in every coat . . . regardless of whether you pay $58 or $348 for it (that's the price range during August, but you certainly won't have it offered to you later, because this is the only month). A woman who tells us she's "going back for another" this year, says they're the perfect coat for women who don't know materials, furs, and so forth, and who have to trust to the integrity of the manufacturer.

For the money ($148 if we remember correctly) we have yet to see such an array of lush silver fox spread onto one coat as on the model that has a double row of fox on either side of the opening down the coat, and swooping around the neckline for a luxurious collar. Incidentally you can use their five to ten month payment plan on a Registered Townley Coat, in case you're interested in a fine coat, but can't spend all the money at once. We understand that Plotkin Brothers is the only store in town that carries them, there being an exclusive store in each city to do so.

**To Transform Evening Gowns**

If the younger element in your household (the female division, we're talking about) publicly yearns at every meal for something new to wear in the evening . . . we think we know how you could do a little something about the matter for the small sum of $2.98. At Jordan Marsh's. On the street floor in the neckwear department. By way of a little bolero jacket of white fringe. (By the by, the other day we saw a hat with a long length of fringe hanging down the back, like Niagara Falls. Right here in Boston! We really did.

But surely your daughter has been, according to her version of the story, been boring her friends with that blue crepe evening gown long sought. And all she has to do is to top it with this bolero that has little sleeves. It'll at least change the first impression, even if her friends do find out the answer before the evening is over! For that matter she can wear it over a daytime dress that's a momontone, too. It consists of layer after layer of fringe, and it zips up the front. It arrives in black, as well as white.

**Plaited Skirt And "Topper"**

And while we're on the subject of these young girls who "suffer" at this point of the year because they've worn everything they own at least once (really it's pathetic, isn't it; imagine what the crowd must think!) we must tell you about an accordian-plaited skirt that Hovey's will part with for around $7.95, that has a smart jacket as a "topper." Which makes a right nice outfit for in-town wear; the jacket being fitted, and relieved with an embroidered white pique collar. Very youngish looking but not too-too, you know, for this is the stage when you go in for "age"!) and inasmuch as the whole thing is a wool crepe, she can wear it with a sweater instead of the more formal jacket any time she feels the urge. In black and teal blue.

# Concord Favors Horses; Joins Thrift and Sentiment

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

"Old Dobbin" is apparently in strong with the city fathers of Concord and need have no fear, at least for the present, of being displaced by modern motor vehicles. Concord has continued to use horses long after most of the other communities in the State are using motor vehicles exclusively. Frankly, Concord does not continue to use horses entirely out of sentiment but for economy's sake. It is pointed out that a good pair of horses cost about $600, whereas a truck costs $3,000 to $5,000. The pair of horses are considered to be good for at least 10 years' work whereas trucks must be replaced in three to five years. While admitting that horses are slower than trucks, it is pointed out that many municipal hauling jobs do not call for speed. So it appears that Concord's fleet of horse-drawn conveyances will continuue in operation for some time to come.

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### 'Erbs Featured

During recent years New Hampshire has been having all kinds of festivals, from apple blossom festivals through to autumn foliage festivals. This year the Herb Society of America will sponsor a Herb Festival at Hancock Town Hall, August 22-23. New Hampshire was selected for the festival because it was here that herb raising was big business years ago and considerable interest is being shown today in reviving the industry. Herbs in various stages from green-growing plants to their uses will be shown. There will be a table with such herb flavored products as horehound, sweetflag, wintergreen, colt's foot, baskets of "Mustard Day gingerbread" and caraway cookies. There will be cookbooks with herb recipes. The New Hampshire Arts and Crafts League will take part in the festival with a table of articles produced from herbs and gardens. There will also be an exhibit of herb perfumes and seasonings.

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### Skimobile a Pic-mobile

Last year the novel Cranmore Mountain skimobile tramway opened for business and skiing enthusiasts welcomed the new means of getting back up a mountain. This summer the skimobile, while not being officially open, has been carrying an average of 100 passengers a day up the side of the mountain so that they might enjoy the view.

Harvey D. Gibson, New York banker and Conway native who owns the skimobile, is now spending $50,000 to increase the length of the climb from 1,800 feet to 5,000 feet and to the 60 cars used last winter there are to be added 120 new cars and the unique lift is expected to be opened in its entirety this month.

At the summit a log cabin has been built and picnic grounds developed and from there a 50-mile view of three states may be enjoyed. Through the extension of the skimobile the vertical climb will be extended to 1,250 feet and the summit of Cranmore Mountain is 1,800 feet above sea level.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

## Wednesday's Programs

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 900kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1430kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | The Boston Hour.. | Sport comment | "The O'Neills": sketch | Sport reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 | The Boston Hour.. | Gray Gordon's Orch. | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Sport reports | "White Brigade" |
| 5:30 | "Here's Moore" | "20th Century Music" | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 | "Here's Moore" | Dance Interlude | "Little Orphan Annie" | Sport comment | News Service |
| 6:00 | News: Edwin C. Hill | News; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 | Eton Boys | Dinner Dance | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 | Sports (comment) | "Ink Spots" | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Sport comment |
| 6:45 | Speaker: music | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Sport comment |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orch. | News commentator | Dinner Concert |
| 7:15 | Maxine Sullivan | "Mr. Keen": sketch | Dance Orchestra | Mickey Albert's Orch. | News Service |
| 7:30 | 'People's Platform': | "Revelers": quartet | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger": | "Pappy, Job and Ezra" |
| 7:45 | informal discussion | Duke Ellington's Orch. | "Names in the News" | dramatic sketch | Harper's Varieties |
| 8:00 | "Honolulu Bound": | "Midweek Function": | "One Man's Family": | "20th Century Music" | Federal Housing talks |
| 8:15 | comedy: music | swing recordings | dramatic sketch | "20th Century Music" | Langworth Carolers |
| 8:30 | Paul Whiteman's | Hobby Lobby: Gabriel | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Goldman Band concert | The Gauchos |
| 8:45 | Orchestra; guests | Heater, m. c.; guests | vocalists | Goldman Band concert | "Rhythm Romance" |
| 9:00 | "Detour to Love": | 150th Anniv. of Boston | "What's My Name": quiz | Seger Ellis' Orchestra | "Classical Album" |
| 9:15 | dramatization | Light: drama | program | Edwin C. Hill | "Classical Album" |
| 9:30 | Stadium Concert: | "Idea Mart": variety | George Jessel's Celebri- | Percy Faith's Music: so- | "Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | New York Philhar- | program | ties program | loists; quartet; orch. | "Classical Album" |
| 10:00 | monic - Symphony | National Symphony Or. | Kay Kyser's College of | Foreign News comment | Elias Breeskin's Orch. |
| 10:15 | Orchestra | National Symphony Or. | Musical Knowledge | Chicago Symphony Or. | California Ramblers |
| 10:30 | Fashions fr. Paris | Jay Franklin; Mark Sul- | Kay Kyser's College of | "Romance in Rhythm": | News Service |
| 10:45 | "Adventures" | livan, comment | Musical Knowledge | Harold Stokes' Orch. | Lyle Stanton's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | Forecasts: news | News; sports; weather | News Service | Enric Madriguera's Or. | Guy Lombardo's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Sports: music | The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Enric Madriguera's Or. | Tom Dorsey's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Jack Jenney's Orch. | The Music You Want" | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Dick Jurgen's Orch. | "Swinging Strings" |
| 11:45 | Jack Jenney's Orch. | The Music You Want" | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Dick Jurgen's Orch. | News Service |

## Thursday's Programs

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 900kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1430kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News: 'Morning Review' | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | Top o' the Morning | "Tony, Juanita, Buddy" | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Popular music | "Musical Clock" | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 | News Service | News; weather | "Musical Clock" | The Morning Watch | |
| 8:00 | Forecast: music | "Musical Clock" | News Service | "Eight Bells" | Five Star Flashes |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | "Musical Clock" | Local news; weather | "Musical Almanac" | Five Star Flashes |
| 8:30 | "Musical Bee" | "Vocal Vogues" | "Musical Roundup" | "Jacobson's Rhythm" | Five Star Flashes |
| 8:45 | "Hits and Encores" | "The Woman Buys" | "Musical Roundup" | "Jacobson's Rhythm" | Five Star Flashes |
| 9:00 | "Food Magician" | News; talk | "Variations" | "Merry-Go-Round" | Studio speaker |
| 9:15 | "Meet the Dixons" | "As You Like It" | Walter Kidder, songs | "Merry-Go-Round" | Studio speaker |
| 9:30 | Bill Stott, songs | "Breakfast Club" | "Alice Blair": sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 9:45 | Bachelor's Children | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Household talk | Government Reports | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 | Kitty Kelly, sketch | "Home Forum" | "The Man I Married" | "Musical Early Edition" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 10:15 | Myrt and Marge | Vass Family, songs | "John's Other Wife": sk. | Poetry and organ | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 10:30 | "Hilltop House" | "Originalities": orch. | "Just Plain Bill": sk. | "Melody Strings" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 | "Stepmother": sk. | "Harvey and Dell" | "Woman in White": sk. | "Choir Loft": organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor | "Mary Marlin": sketch | "David Harum": sketch | Poultry Congress | Piano soloist |
| 11:15 | Scattergood Baines | "Vic and Sade" | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Highlights, Halftones | "The Arizona Boys" |
| 11:30 | "Big Sister": sk. | Forecast: musicale | "Young Widder Brown" | Musical calisthenics | Fashion Congress |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | "The Wife Saver" | "Road of Life": sketch | Network speaker | News Service |
| 12:00 | "Joyce Jordan" | News; Noonday Review | "Noonday Musicale" | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 | "Girl Marries" | Noonday Review; stocks | "The O'Neills": sketch | Agricultural talk | "Italian Program" |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam," baritone | Italian music program | Sports; weather; tides |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour; Walter | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 | "The Goldbergs" | Blaufuss' Homestead- | News Service | Women's Club News | "Words and Music" |
| 1:15 | "Life Beautiful" | ers; speakers | Tone Tapestries | "Vacation Varieties" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | "Road of Life" | "The Rambler" | Marjorie Mills Hour | "Vacation Varieties" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:45 | "This Day Is Ours" | Rosa Lee, soprano | Marjorie Mills Hour | Leo Freudberg's Orch. | Book Reviews |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch | "Concert Salon": bari- | "Betty and Bob": sk. | Concert Orchestra | "Matinee Musicale" |
| 2:15 | Dramatic sketch | tone; orchestra | "Grimm's Daughter" | "Don Artiste," pianist | "Matinee Musicale" |
| 2:30 | "Dr. Susan": sk. | "Jazz Nocturne" | "Valiant Lady": drama | Sports comment | Soprano recital |
| 2:45 | "Mellow Moments" | "Dr. Jazz" | Hymns of All Churches | Sport reports | News Service |
| 3:00 | News Service | Light opera Selections: | "Mary Marlin": sketch. | Boston Red Sox-Phila- | Sport reports |
| 3:15 | U. S. Army Band | vocalists; orchestra | "Ma Perkins": sketch | delphia baseball game | Sport reports |
| 3:30 | Clyde Barrie with | "Gypsy Caravan" | Pepper Young's Family | Boston Red Sox-Phila- | Sport reports |
| 3:45 | Goldman Ensemble | Weather; news | "The Guiding Light" | delphia baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:00 | LeBrun Sisters | "Smile Parade": vocal- | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Boston Red Sox-Phila- | Sport reports |
| 4:15 | Organ recital | ists; orchestra | "Stella Dallas" | delphia baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:30 | "Varieties" | "Rhythm Auction": var- | "Vic and Sade" | Boston Red Sox-Phila- | Sport reports |
| 4:45 | "Deep River Boys" | ied program; news | "Midstream": sketch | delphia baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:00 | The Boston Hour | Luigi Romanelli's Or. | "The O'Neills": sketch | Sport reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 4:15 | The Boston Hour | Luigi Romanelli's Or. | Olen Miller's Orch. | Sport reports | "White Brigade" |
| 5:30 | "Here's Moore" | "Variations": music | Olen Miller's Orch. | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 | "Here's Moore" | News Service | "Little Orphan Annie" | Sport comment | News Service |
| 6:00 | News: Edwin C. Hill | News; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 | Console Reveries | Fred Hoey; music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 | Sports Rendesvous | Ella Fitzgerald's Orch. | Musical Rendesvous | Sport reports | Sport comment |
| 6:45 | Speaker; music | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Sport comment |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orch. | News commentator | Dinner Concert |
| 7:15 | Ted Malone | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | Luther-Layman Singers | Elliott Roosevelt | News Service |
| 7:30 | Joe E. Brown; H | Duke Ellington's Or. | News dramatizations | "The Green Hornet": | Jim Lewis's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | Sosnik's Orchestra | Duke Ellington's Or. | Dance Orchestra | dramatization | Legion speaker |
| 8:00 | Buddy Clark's | Concert Internationale | Valley Hour: Peter Lorre; | "Twentieth Century | Federal Housing talk |
| 8:15 | Musical Weekly | Concert Internationale | Joe Cook, comedian; | Serenade" | Gordon Country Choir |
| 8:30 | Young Democrats' | "It's Up to You"; Dale | Carmen Miranda, singer; | "The First Offender": | "Mother's Musical Al- |
| 8:45 | Convention | Baxter, m. c.; guests | orchestra | dramatization | bum" |
| 9:00 | Major Bowes' ama- | Toronto Promenade Sym- | America's Lost Plays: | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Smilin' Thru" |
| 9:15 | teur hour | phony Orch.; R. Slow- | "La Belle Russe" | Edwin C. Hill | "Smilin' Thru" |
| 9:30 | Major Bowes' ama- | art, cond.; Austin Con- | America's Lost Plays: | Alfred Wallenstein's | "Smilin' Thru" |
| 9:45 | teur hour | radi, pianist | "La Belle Russe" | "Sinfonietta" | "Smilin' Thru" |
| 10:00 | Columbia Workshop | "1001 Wives"; dramatic | Music Hall: Bob Burns; | John Steele, news | Julie Winte Orst. |
| 10:15 | Festival; drama | series | Jose Iturbi, pianist; | "Conquest of the West" | Bert Hirsch's Orch. |
| 10:30 | "Viewpoints" | Maurice Spitalny's Or. | Hedda Hopper; Frank | Concert Revue: Henry | News Service |
| 10:45 | "Adventures" | Maurice Spitalny's Or. | Albertson, orchestra | Weber's Orchestra; so- | Martin Deane's Orch. |
| 11:00 | Forecasts: news | News; sports; weather | News Service | loists | Tom Dorsey's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Sports; music | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | Billy McDonald's Orch. |
| 11:30 | Harry James' Orch. | "Music You Want" | Jan Savitt's Orch. | Ben Bernie's Orchestra | Al Sack's Orchestra |
| 11:45 | Harry James' Orch. | "Music You Want" | Jan Savitt's Orch. | Ben Bernie's Orchestra | News Service |


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Commerce and Finance

# Private Financing Has One of Most Active Weeks in Recent Years

Business and Industry

## S. America Warned Of Inroads Made By Artificial Wool

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile — South American wool producers, largely concentrated in Patagonia, have been warned by their chief spokesman, Don Francisco Campos Menendez, that they cannot remain indifferent to competition from the artificial product. Señor Campos, a director of the Chilean Menendez Behety firm located in the Magellan port of Punta Arenas, wrote his warning in a report on his investigations into Italian production of synthetic textiles. He extended his warning to all wool producing countries.

Emphasis was given to his statements by recent efforts to establish Argentine factories under the Italian "Latinal" patent and for the preparation of casein wool. One firm has already brought in a complete set of machinery.

**Urges Protection**

The Patagonian investigator compared the case of casein wool with that of synthetic nitrate, which inflicted incalculable damage to Chilean mineral wealth. That experience, he said, should serve as an alarm bell to the wool-producing countries. He urged abandonment of the policy of indifference and adoption of protective measures.

His studies in Italy convinced him that clothing was one of the main items in which "economic emancipation" was being sought. It had become too expensive an item in the family budget. He considered that the importation of foreign wool in that country was being definitely replaced.

It is four years since all Italian forests were placed under control to save them for paper-making and artificial textiles. To reduce imports of slow-growth timber, new sources of cellulose were sought for in certain canes and cereal straw. According to Señor Campos, Italian cellulose is as good as if not better than that extracted from imported spruce.

**Machines Adaptable**

The rapid development of the artificial textiles industry as a whole, in his opinion, was explained by the adaptability to existing machinery and the fact that silk was being used in place of or mixed with wool. In Italy the use of artificial textiles was compulsory up to 30 per cent. He admitted, however, that it was difficult to determine prices, owing to subsidies. Generally speaking, artificial wool prices were 20 per cent lower than those for natural wool.

Señor Campos also conceded that importers of synthetic textiles have been dissatisfied with the inferior quality of totalitarian goods and that these products remain inferior to the natural ones. Costs rise, also, in proportion to the improvement undertaken in quality.

## Germany Reports Gain in Foreign Trade for Quarter

BERLIN (AP) — The German Government reported an improvement in foreign trade during the second quarter of 1939 compared with the like period last year.

This year's figures, which furnished the first comparative totals since the acquisition of Bohemia-Moravia and Memel, showed an export surplus of 174,400,000 marks ($69,760,000). Imports amounted to 1,285,500,000 marks ($514,200,000) while exports ran up to 1,459,900,000 marks ($583,960,000).

Imports were 195,000,000 marks ($78,000,000) lower than in the second quarter of 1938, the quarter annual report said.

Exports during the same period last year totaled 545,360,000 marks ($218,144,000).

Nearly 75 per cent of the decline of imports resulted from curtailment of purchases in the United States, while the remainder represented cuts in Europe.

The increase in German exports was divided equally between overseas and European countries, especially in Scandinavia and the Balkans.

## Packard Head Sees Good Fall Outlook

DETROIT (AP)—The automotive industry may expect a "highly favorable fall and winter volume" judging from the present attitude of auto buyers, M. M. Gilman, president of Packard Motor Car Company, said.

The occasion was a private showing of 1940 Packard models, which he said were first in the field and would be supported by the largest volume of newspaper advertising the company has ever used. Prices will be lower on all models. He said:

"The national income is increasing faster than outgo and conditions seem ideal for increased employment. The automotive industry is in an unusually favorable position to facilitate recovery throughout American industry."

**Columbia Broadcasting Net Off**

NEW YORK (AP) — Columbia Broadcasting System and subsidiary companies reported net profit for the 26 weeks ended July 2 of $2,578,192, equal to $1.51 a share, compared with $2,771,891, or $1.62 a share, in the similar 1938 period. Share earnings were computed on 1,708,723 shares of $2.50-par stock either outstanding July 1 or to be outstanding on completion of exchange of old $5-par stock.

*May Resign Job*

© Harris & Ewing

Archie Lochhead

## Lochhead May Quit As the Director Of Stabilization Fund

WASHINGTON (AP)—It is reported that Archie Lochhead, director of the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, probably will resign this fall to take a private position in New York.

H. Merle Cochran, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, was mentioned as Mr. Lochhead's probable successor. Mr. Cochran has handled important monetary matters for the Treasury in France.

## Pennsylvania Power $123,500,000 Issues Offered to Public

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Financing which in total amount ($132,000,000) is one of the largest operations of its kind in the history of the power and light industry, is announced formally today in the public offering of a new issue of $95,000,000 of first mortgage bonds 3½ per cent series due 1969, and a new issue of $28,500,000 of 4½ per cent debentures due 1974, of Pennsylvania Power & Light Company. The two issues for public offering total $123,500,000, in addition to which the company has arranged for a bank loan with four New York and Chicago banks of $8,500,000.

The first mortgage 3½s are priced at 105½ and accrued interest, and the debenture 4½s at 104 and accrued interest.

The nationwide group of underwriters includes 125 investment firms headed by Smith, Barney & Co., The First Boston Corp., Bonbright & Co., and Dillon, Read & Co.

Other principal underwriters include Halsey, Stuart & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Mellon Securities Corp., Blyth & Co., Inc., Kidder, Peabody & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., Shields & Co., Union Securities Corp., White, Weld & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., Coffin & Burr, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Lee Higginson Corp., Lehman Brothers, Stone & Webster and Blodget, and Tucker, Anthony & Co., Jackson & Curtis, F. S. Moseley & Co., Arthur Perry & Co., Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., R. L. Day & Co., Washburn & Company, Inc., Burr, Gannett & Co., Newton, Abbe & Co., and Hale, Waters & Co.

The net proceeds from securities offered to the public and from bank loans will be applied as follows:

To redeem on or about Sept. 13, 1939, at 104½, $102,000,000 principal amount of the company's first mortgage gold bonds, 4½ per cent series due April 1, 1981;

To acquire (simultaneously with the issuance and delivery of the securities offered) for cancellation from Lehigh Power Securities Corporation, at such corporation's cost, $19,000,000 principal amount of the company's first mortgage gold bonds, 4½ per cent series due April 1, 1981;

To acquire by redemption, simultaneously with the issuance and delivery of the securities offered, from Lehigh Power Securities Corporation $10,000,000 principal amount of the company's 6 per cent gold debentures, series A due December 1, 1950;

The remainder of the net proceeds, estimated at $892,500, are to be used, pursuant to the order of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, for additions, betterments and extensions to the utility plant of the company.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Investment dealers reported a brisk demand today for the public offering of $123,500,000 in bonds and debentures of the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, one of the largest security flotations for the utility industry on record.

## Zinc Stocks Off in July; Shipments and Output Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of all grades of slab zinc dropped 3,459 tons during July to 131,782 at the end of the month, the American Zinc Institute reported.

July shipments of 43,128 tons were the second best for any month thus far in the year, and were 5,844 above June deliveries of 37,284 tons.

Output in July of 39,669 tons was a shade above the previous month's total of 39,450.

## Prices for Wheat Lowest in Years; Surplus Blamed

First of a series of three articles on the wheat situation.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A wide assortment of economic measures is being employed by the Government to keep the full impact of a record world supply of wheat from making itself felt on domestic prices.

Granaries throughout the world are bulging with grain for which there is no ready market. Nations which once imported large quantities of the grain have stepped up their production. Power machinery has increased production in the agricultural countries.

As a consequence, world trade in wheat has shrunk almost 40 per cent since the World War. Production, on the other hand, has tended to increase. The result has been surpluses which serve to depress prices.

**Prices Slump Sharply**

Prices in Liverpool—the world's key market—have slumped this season to the lowest level in modern times. Recent quotations have been about 55 cents a bushel. Under normal market relationships, the price in Chicago would be between 35 and 40 cents, and on the farm in the wheat belt 30 cents or less. Such prices have been described by farmers as "ruinous."

As it is, Chicago prices have been running about 10 cents above the Liverpool market. Thus, American prices stand out as a peak above the plane of world prices.

Farm officials and economists explain that factors helping maintain American prices at the abnormal level include governmental policies of price-pegging and supply control.

The Governmental policy of making loans to growers on their wheat at rates above world levels tends, they say, to put a prop under those prices. Thus, at the present time, many farmers are able to get more money for their wheat by storing it and obtaining a government loan than by selling in the open market.

As more and more wheat goes into storage under loans, the supply available for millers diminishes. Consequently they must bid up their prices in order to get grain.

**Production Control**

The Government also has sought to improve prices by controlling the production. Because farmers produced a bumper crop last year, the Government asked them to grow less this year. They responded by planting about 20 per cent less and producing a crop expected just about to equal the nation's needs during the season ahead.

In another effort to reduce surplus supplies the Government has been paying exporters a bounty on wheat sold abroad. The bounty was necessary because American prices were above those prevailing in foreign markets. During the past season, 118,000,000 bushels were exported under the subsidy program at a cost of about $28,000,000.

## Treasury Contracts To Buy $2,000,000 In Chinese Silver

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government officials said the Treasury had contracted to buy about $2,000,000 worth of Chinese silver from the Chinese Government.

It was stated the silver—amounting to 6,000,000 ounces—is en route. Details of the shipment were closely guarded at the Treasury for fear of a Japanese blockade around the Chinese coast.

The silver, an official said, will be paid for at the rate quoted by the Treasury for foreign silver on the day it is turned over to this Government. At the current price of 35 cents an ounce, the consignment would be worth approximately $2,000,000. This sum, it was said, could be used to buy raw materials in this country or to support the Chinese currency which has been subjected to selling by speculators recently.

The agreement to buy the silver was reached about a month ago, it was stated. The fact the metal will arrive in the form of bullion indicated it might come by way of London, experts said.

## Woolworth Co. Sales 7 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Company reported July sales of $24,340,307, second largest for that month in the history of the company.

Only in 1937, with a figure of $24,727,000 did a July volume top that witnessed this year. On a strictly day-by-day basis, this year's sales were even faster than two years ago, for the 1937 month contained an extra business day.

Last month's volume represented a rise of 7.1 per cent over the $22,733,471 sales a year ago.

In June volume was 6½ per cent above the like 1938 month.

For the first seven months this year sales were $163,089,650, a rise of 4.7 per cent over the $155,789,063 in the like 1938 period.

**Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.**

CLEVELAND (AP) — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and subsidiaries reported for the first half of the year net profit of $3,610,595 after charges and equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries not wholly owned. This was equal to 96 cents a share on common stock after preferred stock dividends and compared with $1,669,828, or 2 cents a common share, in the first half of 1938.

## Rise in Loft Traced in Dizzy N. Y. Stock Market History

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Fireworks aplenty have been provided in the stock market in recent months in the spectacular gyrations of Loft. Barely a year ago shares of Loft were kicking around the floor of the Exchange at $1.50 a share and nobody with any sense would buy them because on the basis of published information about Loft's earnings and financial position the stock at $1½ was priced exactly $1½ too high.

Nevertheless, along in September Loft suddenly "broke out on the up side" and reached $5 a share in heavy turnover, most of which was provided by people who didn't know anything about Loft, but did know something about the stock market and about the dubious art of tape reading.

Not content with that, Loft pushed on up in October to $9 a share and in January to $11. Still few people know what it was all about, and the stock gyrated round, dropping as low as $6 again, but recovering to $10. Late in the spring it slithered on up to round $15 a share, and a month ago it hit $21¾, and is now selling not far below $20.

**Few Know Story**

The story back of this rise was known, until recently, to only a few people, and they were too busy to spread it around.

Here it is: In 1928 Mr. Roy C. Megargle tried to interest Mr. Charles G. Guth, President of Loft, in the National Pepsi-Cola Company. He failed. In 1931 National Pepsi-Cola was thrown into bankruptcy. Practically its only asset of any value was the name.

Thereupon Mr. Guth and Mr. Megargle made a deal. They set up a corporation to take up the Pepsi-Cola formula and trademark and split the ownership 50-50. Neither had the money to get into production, so Mr. Guth arranged for Loft to advance the money, credit, chemists, space, and practically everything else but the original name and formula—including an outlet.

At first even this boost, including the Loft outlet, failed to put life in Pepsi-Cola. Mr. Megargle sued for the $25,000 a year Pepsi was to pay him, and his widow settled for $35,000 in cash and surrendered almost all her stock back to the Pepsi company itself. Of this $35,000, $34,500 was put up by Loft. By the next year, however, Mr. Guth was almost the entire owner of Pepsi.

Shortly thereafter the clouds rolled away and Pepsi-Cola emerged into the financial sunlight. Sales jumped from an average of round $33,000 a year to $450,000 in 1934 and by 1938 had reached $20,000,000. For this year they may reach $60,000,000, and net profits may reach $6,000,000.

Meantime the Loft candy business was doing badly; the employees struck; and Mr. Guth was forced out. The new management then sued Mr. Guth. They claimed he had used Loft's money, credit, facilities, etc., but turned the profit into his own pocket. Suit was instituted in 1935.

Loft was all but broke and couldn't raise a bank loan, though it had a gold mine by the tail. But the mills of the law ground slowly. Then Loft found an angel, in the form of Wallace Groves' Phoenix Securities Corporation. Phoenix' lawyers looked into the picture and it looked good. So Phoenix helped out with proxy solicitations and, more important, with cash and then more cash.

Mr. Guth now sued for peace and made an offer worth round $600,000. The Loft and Phoenix people discussed it and were on the point of accepting when the offer was withdrawn. Then Phoenix began a long series of life-saving loans to Loft, for each of which it took more and choicer options on Loft stock.

**Hearings in 1937**

Hearings began in November, 1937, and ran to over 9,000 pages of testimony and over 900 pages of briefs. In September, 1938, the Delaware Court gave Loft virtually everything it asked, on the grounds that "the directors of a corporation stand in a fiduciary relation. . . ." Mr. Guth had to give up his Pepsi-Cola stock. Meantime Loft's stock began the above-mentioned spectacular uprushes on the stock exchange, and Phoenix began exercising its options, which permitted it to buy 275,000 shares and $1.50 and 100,000 shares at $2. At current prices, round $20, this stands Phoenix a paper profit of round $6,500,000. The Supreme Court of Delaware upheld the lower court.

Everybody then began to sue for a cut from the melon. Loft stockholders sued to have the 1936 deal with Phoenix set aside; Mr. Megargle's widow sued to have her 1933 deal with Loft set aside; stockholders of the original Pepsi-Cola company sued to have the 1931 bankruptcy set aside; relatives of Mr. Guth sued for alleged rights, and there was a suit against one of the dummy corporations originally used by Mr. Guth to exploit Pepsi-Cola.

**Large Legal Fee**

And—when Loft was in trouble it had agreed to give its lawyers 25 per cent of its winnings. This bade far to be history's largest legal fee. A Loft shareholder tried to stop it.

Everybody negotiated, and because the winnings were so big everybody was big-hearted. The lawyers accepted a cut from 25 per cent to 13½ per cent. Mr. Guth was treated quite well. It appears that Mrs. Megargle will get something generous.

Loft now owns nearly 80 per cent of Pepsi-Cola. That means one share of Pepsi for every 7.17 shares of Loft, and Pepsi will perhaps earn $22 this year, or about $3 per share of Loft—which allows the present price of Loft to make some sense. In addition Pepsi seems in line to get an increasing cut in the soft drink business, which itself is growing. The industry's sales have almost tripled since the war. Pepsi already has about $60,000,000 a year out of the estimated $400,000,000 a year gross of the "cola" business—not far behind Coca-Cola. And it has a decided edge on Coca-Cola because its bottle is 12 ounces, twice Coca-Cola's. The latter would have to change its bottles, its trucks, and nearly everything else but its advertising in order to catch the bigger-bottle market. And Coca-Cola has had little success in fencing in the word "cola."

Hence the market in Loft.

An extraordinarily amusing summary of "The Strange Case of Loft vs. Guth—The Great Pepsi-Cola Mystery" has just been issued for the small sum of one dollar by "Coming Events, Inc.," of this city, and is whirling around the board rooms here. It tells the above story in 30 pages, and better than this account.

## Public Offerings Of Capital Issues Shows Sharp Rise

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK (AP)—The Pennsylvania Power & Light Company issues totaling $123,500,000 just announced, coupled with several other issues passing through underwriters' hands into the public offering stage, helped make this one of the most active weeks in corporate financing in recent years.

Offerings approximating $4,800,000 for the Central Ohio Light & Power Co. were made by an underwriting group headed by E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc. The financing consisted of $4,100,000 first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due 1964; $500,000 3½ per cent serial notes, due 1940-44, and 2,200 shares of $6 cumulative preferred stock.

**Price of Bonds**

The bonds were priced at 103¼, the 3½ per cent serial notes at an average of 101.02 and the preferred at $90 a share.

Proceeds were to be used for retiring old debt carrying higher yields.

A syndicate led by Smith, Barney & Co. re-offered publicly $13,200,000 City of Chattanooga 2¾ and 2½ per cent electric power revenue bonds in financing to pay for properties to handle TVA power.

The offering consisted of $12,510,000 of 2¾ per cent bonds, due 1941-68, priced to yield from .60 to 2.70 per cent for maturities up to 1959 and at par for the remaining maturities; and $690,000 of 2½ per cent bonds, priced to yield 2.70 per cent.

**Loew's Issue**

Loew's, Inc., a leading motion picture concern, announced the company had borrowed privately $15,000,000 at interest averaging 3.30 per cent for refunding old debts and raising additional capital. The borrowing, it was said, consisted of $11,250,000 in 3½ bonds of Loew's Theater & Realty Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary, sold to two insurance companies, and a bank loan of $3,750,000 from the First National Bank of Boston.

Approximately $7,000,000 of the proceeds, the company announced, will be used to retire Sept. 15 the outstanding first lien 6 per cent bonds of the theater subsidiary.

*Takes High Post*

Craine, Detroit

C. Reese

**Elected President of the Continental Motors Corp. He succeeds W. E. Angell, who has resigned. Mr. Reese joined the company in 1932 and in 1936 was appointed Vice-President and General Manager.**

## Copper Production In Canada Reaches A New High in 1938

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Canada — Canada's production of copper established a new high in 1938 with an output of 585,521,538 pounds of the metal, which compares with 530,028,615 pounds in 1937. Owing to the lower price of copper, however, the value of the production in 1938, which amounted to $57,876,000, was 16 per cent below that of 1937.

Leading copper producing province of the Dominion is Ontario, the source of its output being the copper-nickel ores of the Sudbury district. Noranda is the outstanding producer in Quebec, other important contributors to the output in the same district being the Aldermac, Waite-Amulet, and Normetal mines. At Eustis, Quebec, Canada's oldest copper mine was operated continuously during the year by the Consolidated Copper and Sulphur Company, Limited.

As a result of careful geological study and a program of diamond drilling, a deposit reported to contain upwards of 3,250,000 tons of copper-zinc ore was disclosed at the Waite-Amulet property. The ore occurs at a depth of about 1,000 feet below the surface. Copper concentrates from the Waite-Amulet and Normetal mines are being smelted at Noranda, while those from Aldermac and Consolidated Copper and Sulphur Company are being exported.

**Best & Co. Net Lower**

NEW YORK (AP)—Best & Co., New York department store, placed net profit for the six months ended July 31 at $364,396 after depreciation and taxes, compared with $425,619 in the same stretch last year.

## Rayon Shipments In 6 Months Rise 62 P. C. Over 1938

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — The adolescent and steadily growing rayon industry has been taking a spurt, with domestic shipments for the first six months of 1939 amounting to 161,100,000 pounds, a 62 per cent increase over a year ago and a new record for the home industry, according to The Financial World. At the same time, stocks of finished yarn held by rayon producers have been declining steadily and, in June, reached the lowest monthly total since the beginning of 1937, it is pointed out.

"Statistically the rayon industry is doing well," states the magazine. "And it is notable that the story behind the figures has more than one chapter. The general textile picture—cotton and wool, as well as rayon—has been favorable. Improved consumer incomes have speeded textile sales across the nation's retail counters, and continuing high prices for silk have accelerated the switch from silk to rayon. And finally, consistent research and aggressive promotional policies have served to expand the use of rayon, not only by broadening its use in the field of wearing apparel, but also by invading new lines such as typewriter ribbons, tire fabrics and ship sails.

"This is a pleasing operating picture, but one that still calls for discrimination among prospective purchasers of the rayon shares. Growth in consumption of the synthetic fiber has persistently run ahead of productive capacity. From a long range point of view this is a favorable factor. Meanwhile it has served as a brake on potential earning power.

"Manifestly, in a growing industry, borrowings and special charges incident to expanding production facilities find their ultimate justification in a strengthened maturity.

"Meanwhile, stockholders are called upon to make sacrifices from time to time. In the case of rayon, additional sight should not be lost of the fact that, essentially, it is a highly speculative industry. But the important thing at this time is that cyclical trends are apparently running in the right direction."

**Obrion Russell & Co.**
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NEW ISSUES

PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

$95,000,000

First Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series due 1969

To be dated August 1, 1939 To be due August 1, 1969

Price 105½% and accrued interest

$28,500,000

4½% Debentures due 1974

To be dated August 1, 1939 To be due August 1, 1974

Price 104% and accrued interest

*Copies of the Prospectus are obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.*

SMITH, BARNEY & CO. — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated

HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC. — HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO. Incorporated — MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION

BLYTH & CO., INC. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. — W. C. LANGLEY & CO.

SHIELDS & CO. — UNION SECURITIES CORPORATION — WHITE, WELD & CO.

E. W. CLARK & CO. — COFFIN & BURR Incorporated — HARRIS, HALL & COMPANY (Incorporated)

LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — STONE & WEBSTER AND BLODGET Incorporated

TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO.

August 9, 1939.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est) 500,000
Previous day's sales 448,560
1939 volume to date 131,554,852
1938 volume to date 161,666,913

## Stock Market Is Generally Lower In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Losses predominated in the stock market today.

As the ticker tape loafed from the quiet opening, retreats were in fractions, to a point or more. Near the final hour some prices were above the day's lows.

Transactions were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Brokers said traders had adopted a "wait and see" attitude toward both domestic affairs and events abroad. Continued good reports of industrial progress, favorable earnings statements and dividend declarations did not attract purchasers. Offerings were not heavy at any time.

Stocks lower included U. S. Steel, Youngstown, Chrysler, International Harvester, Western Union, Anaconda, Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, J. C. Penney, Philip Morris, Owens-Illinois, Texas Goodyear, Corporation, Sears Roebuck and Goodyear.

Resistant were Goodrich, which was in some demand following a favorable six months' profit statement, Douglas Aircraft and Santa Fe.

Off in the Curb were Aluminum Company of America, Midland Steel and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing.

### Bonds Lower

U. S. Treasury issues showed the bond market the way to somewhat lower prices today.

Some corporate issues resisted the main trend and recorded fractional advances in late dealings. Helping sentiment, bond men said, were reports of avid demand for new issues, including the big Pennsylvania Power and Light offering.

An urge to wait for Europe's "danger period" to pass was cited as one reason for inactivity on the buying side in today's market.

Slipping for losses of fractions to a point or so were American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone 3¼s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Great Northern 4s, Loew's 3½s, Southern Railway general 6s, Northern Pacific 5s and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

Losses in the Treasury list at one time ranged to 9-32s.

## RFC Authorizes $5,635,813 Loans To Business in July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The RFC reported that during July it authorized 99 loans to industry aggregating $5,635,813.

Since the RFC was formed, the report said, it has authorized 6,613 loans for the benefit of industry aggregating $343,616,177. Of this amount $77,223,879 has been withdrawn and $93,120,490 remains available to the borrowers.

In addition the corporation has agreed to purchase participations amounting to $115,672,382 in loans to 1,543 businesses.

Emil Schram, RFC chairman, said the RFC's commitments and authorizations of all kinds in connection with the recovery program totaled $12,398,614 during July. Total authorizations since the RFC started, and tentative commitments outstanding on July 31, amounted to $13,352,422,609. Of this, $2,245,185,371 has been cancelled or withdrawn.

## Wheat Prices Hold In Narrow Range

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Wheat prices held within a narrow range today, with speculative and commercial traders displaying little interest.

Early losses were partly recovered in purchasing inspired by the favorable tone at Winnipeg, where prices rallied despite improved weather conditions in the spring wheat region.

Corn losses also were held at a minimum, with offerings absorbed on the moderate dips in prices.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅝ lower, September 63½-⅝, December 64-64⅛; corn unchanged to ¼ off, September 42⅛, December 41⅝; oats ¼ lower to ⅛ higher.

## Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Uncertainties over Danzig and the Far East had the effect of barring stock market support today and prices, where changed, were usually lower. Highlight of dealings was start of trade in the New Zealand 3½ per cent loan, quoted at a premium of 1 shilling 3 pence at one time but later trimmed. Trans-Atlantics reacted after a firm opening and British funds shaded downward. Rubber stocks improved but most other commodity shares were neglected. Industrials rolled along quietly.

Paris: The Bourse took an attitude of watchfulness to the international scene today and a spattering of demand was sufficient to keep prices in a narrow range. Rentes closed 10 centimes higher to 5 lower while fair support appeared for gold shares and some Japanese loans.

Liverpool: Wheat futures were clipped again today by distress selling and liquidation. The market closed ½ to ¾ penny lower, influenced by heavy offerings of Argentine and Canadian wheat.

### Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Copper quiet, electrolytic spot 10.50; export 10.66-70. Tin steady, spot and nearby 48.75, forward 48.50, lead steady, spot, New York 5.05-10, East St. Louis 4.90. Zinc steady, East St. Louis spot and forward 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | 53 | Abbott L (1.60a) | 1 | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | A'g 7 |
| 45 | 31½ | Acme Steel (2) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | — ½ |
| 11 | 6¾ | Adams Ex (.10g) | 28 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ¼ |
| 25 | 19½ | Adam-Mill(¾g) | 2 | 23¼ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | A'g 8 |
| 27½ | 19¼ | Addressog (1.40) | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | A'g 5 |
| 65⅝ | 45¼ | Air-Reduct (1a) | 11 | 53 | 52⅝ | 53 | + ¼ |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | A'g 7 |
| 10 | 6⅝ | AlaskaJun(.65g) | 4 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 1¼ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 12¾ | 5 | Alleg pf xw | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | A'g 3 |
| 14⅞ | 6 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 2 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | — ½ |
| 13⅜ | 5 | Alleg pf $40 ww | 3 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | A'g 4 |
| 19 | 8 | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | A'g 8 |
| 28¼ | 14 | Alleg-Lud Steel | 5 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 11⅛ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (¼g) | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | A'g 7 |
| 193 | 151½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 1 | 167 | 167 | 167 | —3¾ |
| 13⅛ | 10 | Allied Kid (½) | 2 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | A'g 4 |
| 13⅜ | 9½ | Allied Mills(¾g) | 3 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | A'g 7 |
| 11⅜ | 6 | Allied Stores | 5 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | |
| 70⅜ | 54½ | Allied St pf (5) | 9 | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | — ¼ |
| 48⅜ | 28 | Allis-Ch M (1⅝g) | 12 | 34¼ | 33⅞ | 34 | — ½ |
| 19⅞ | 12¾ | Alpha Cem (¾g) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | A'g 7 |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Amal Leather | 9 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | A'g 8 |
| 19 | 13½ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Jul 25 |
| 70 | 50 | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | —1 |
| 24⅛ | 16 | Am Ag Ch (.70g) | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | A'g 7 |
| 36⅛ | 16⅜ | Am Airlines | 1 | 32 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 10⅜ | Am Bk N (.20g) | 3 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ¾ |
| 8 | 3⅞ | Am Bosch | 1 | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 54½ | 31⅜ | Am Br Sh (1½g) | 3 | 43 | 43 | 43 | A'g 7 |
| 103¼ | 83¼ | Am Can (4) | 5 | 102 | 101¼ | 101½ | — ½ |
| 179 | 167½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 177 | 177 | 177 | +1½ |
| 35 | 17⅛ | Am Car & Fdy | 5 | 20½ | 20 | 20¼ | — ¾ |
| 55 | 32 | Am Car pf | 3 | 33⅜ | 33¾ | 33¾ | — ¾ |
| 24½ | 13½ | Am Ch&C (.30g) | 6 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 115⅛ | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | A'g 7 |
| 130 | 109½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 130¾ | 130¾ | 130¾ | + ¾ |
| 8¾ | 5¼ | Am Colortype | 5 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 5¾ | Am Com Alco | 4 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | A'g 8 |
| 10½ | 6¼ | Am Crystal Sug | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅜ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 6 | 4¾ | Am European | 3 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | A'g 3 |
| 3⅝ | 2 | Am & For Pow | 4 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 10 | Am & F P $6 pf | 4 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | — ¼ |
| 24¾ | 12¼ | Am & F P $7 pf | 2 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | — ½ |
| 9¾ | 5 | Am & F P 2 pf | 2 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | A'g 8 |
| 15 | 12 | Am-Haw SS (1) | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | A'g 8 |
| 5¼ | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 35½ | 25⅝ | Am H&L pf (3) | 1 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | A'g 7 |
| 55 | 41¾ | Am Hom P (2.40) | 2 | 53⅝ | 53 | 53 | — ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅞ | Am Ice | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 25 | 14½ | Am Ice pf | 2 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | — ½ |
| 7¾ | 4¼ | Am Internation'l | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | A'g 7 |
| 30⅜ | 14⅜ | Am Locomotive | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 79½ | 43 | Am Locomot pf | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | A'g 8 |
| 15⅜ | 11 | Am M & F (.80) | 2 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | Am M &Metal | 4 | 2¼ | 2½ | 2½ | — ¼ |
| 40⅛ | 26⅜ | Am Metal (½g) | 2 | 28¼ | 27¾ | 27¾ | |
| 124½ | 117½ | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 120 | 120 | 120 | A'g 3 |
| 7 | 3⅜ | Am Power & Lt | 16 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | |
| 50⅛ | 32 | AP&L 6pf (2¼k) | 18 | 48¼ | 46½ | 47½ | — ⅜ |
| 45 | 28 | AP&L 5pf (1⅞k) | 32 | 43⅛ | 41 | 42 | — ½ |
| 18⅜ | 10⅛ | Am Rad & St S | 14 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 22¾ | 11⅞ | Am Roll Mill | 14 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 72½ | 50 | Am Roll Mill pf | 3 | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| 15⅜ | 11⅜ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 10⅞ | Am Seat (½e) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 53⅜ | 35½ | Am Sm&R(1½g) | 7 | 45 | 44¾ | 44¾ | — ¼ |
| 140¼ | 129½ | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | A'g 8 |
| 69 | 59½ | Am Snuff Co(3a) | 6 | 69 | 68 | 69 | A'g 7 |
| 41 | 20¼ | Am Steel Fdrs | 14 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | + ⅜ |
| 14½ | 8¼ | Am Stores (¼g) | 2 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ¼ |
| 14¾ | 9 | Am Stove (.55g) | 4 | 14 | 14 | 14 | — ¾ |
| 22½ | 15¼ | Am Sug Ref | 2 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | A'g 8 |
| 91⅞ | 75⅛ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 3 | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | —1⅜ |
| 18½ | 14½ | Am Sum T (1) | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | A'g 2 |
| 170⅛ | 148 | Am T & T (9) | 8 | 166⅜ | 166 | 166 | — ⅜ |
| 87⅛ | 73 | Am Tobacco (5) | *9 | 82 | 82 | 82 | —1¼ |
| 89¾ | 75½ | Am Tob B (5) | *12 | 84½ | 84¼ | 84½ | |
| 153¼ | 147 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 151½ | 151½ | 151½ | A'g 8 |
| 8⅜ | 4½ | Am Type Fdrs | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 14⅜ | 8⅛ | Am Water Wks | 33 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 96 | 78 | Am W W pf (6) | 2 | 96 | 96 | 96 | A'g 8 |
| 6¾ | 3⅝ | Am Woolen | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 43½ | 28⅜ | Am Woolen pf | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | A'g 8 |
| 7¾ | 4⅛ | Am Zinc L & S | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 33 | 24 | Am Zinc pr pf | 9 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Jun 20 |
| 36¼ | 20¾ | Anaconda (¾g) | 62 | 26⅛ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | — ¾ |
| 54⅞ | 35 | Anaconda W&C | 2 | 41 | 40½ | 41 | A'g 3 |
| 27⅜ | 13½ | Anchor H (.30g) | 22 | 26½ | 25⅝ | 26½ | + ½ |
| 15⅝ | 8¾ | Andes Cop (¼g) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | A'g 8 |
| 2½ | 1½ | A P W Paper | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jul 31 |
| 29½ | 21 | Arch-D-M (¾g) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | — ⅜ |
| 105 | 97 | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 6⅛ | 3¾ | Armour Ill | 10 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 52 | 33¾ | Armour Ill pr pf | 1 | 35½ | 36½ | 36½ | —1 |
| 65 | 50 | Armour Ill pf | 6 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'r 31 |
| 58 | 33½ | Arm Cork (¾g) | 2 | 40 | 39⅜ | 39¼ | —1⅜ |
| 13 | 9½ | Arnold C (⅓g) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | A'g 7 |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Artloom Corp | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | A'g 7 |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 6 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 70 | 70 | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 1 | 76 | 76 | 76 | Jul 27 |
| 60 | 41 | Assd D G 2 pf | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | — ¾ |
| 38 | 30 | Associates In (2) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | A'g 8 |
| 42⅞ | 23½ | Atch T & S F | 19 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26½ | — ⅛ |
| 71 | 51⅞ | AT&SF pf(3½g) | 1 | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 15 | Atl Coast Line | 2 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| 10½ | 6 | Atl G&W Indies | 32 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | A'g 3 |
| 18 | 10 | Atl G&W In pf | 3 | 13¾ | 13 | 13 | A'g 4 |
| 23½ | 18⅛ | Atl Refining (1) | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | + ⅛ |
| 110⅛ | 104¼ | Atl Ref pf (4) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | —1 |
| 9⅜ | 7 | Atlas Corp (¼g) | 17 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 48⅜ | 43⅝ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 2 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | — ¼ |
| 66¾ | 50⅝ | Atlas Pow(1½g) | 4 | 53¼ | 53 | 53¼ | A'g 8 |
| 6½ | 4¼ | Atlas Tack | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | A'g 2 |
| 4⅝ | 1½ | Auburn Auto | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 3 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | A'g 3 |
| 8⅞ | 3¾ | Aviation Corp | 21 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 17⅜ | 9¼ | Bald Loco ct | 11 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | |
| 8¾ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio | 4 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 19 | Bang & Ar (2½) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | —1¾ |
| 21½ | 10⅞ | Barber Asphalt | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| 13 | 6 | Barker Bros | 4 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8½ | A'g 2 |
| 19½ | 12⅜ | Barnsdall Oil (1) | 12 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 15¼ | Bayuk Cig (¾) | 5 | 24⅛ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| 28 | 17 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ½ |
| 105 | 98 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | A'g 4 |
| 128½ | 113½ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 2 | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | A'g 8 |
| 9½ | 7¼ | Belding-He (.70) | 3 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| 73⅝ | 70 | BeigNRpf(3.30e) | 1 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | Jul 27 |
| 29¾ | 16⅜ | Bendix Av (½g) | 31 | 24 | 23½ | 23¾ | — ⅜ |
| 21½ | 17⅞ | Ben Ind L (.90g) | 1 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 55⅜ | 48⅛ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 2 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | — ¼ |
| 57½ | 38 | Best & Co(1.60a) | 3 | 41 | 40 | 40 | — ½ |
| 80 | 50¼ | Beth Steel (½g) | 32 | 60 | 59 | 59¾ | — ⅝ |
| 18 | 15½ | Beth S 5% pf (1) | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | A'g 8 |
| 115 | 99¼ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 4 | 114⅜ | 114¼ | 114¼ | — ⅜ |
| 27 | 15⅞ | Bigelow-Sanf | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | A'g 7 |
| 22⅛ | 14 | Black & Deck(1) | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| 17¾ | 8½ | Blaw-Knox | 9 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10¼ | — ⅜ |
| 34¾ | 17⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 10 | 21⅞ | 21¼ | 21½ | — ⅜ |
| 28½ | 16¼ | BohnA&B (1½g) | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 22 | 12½ | Bond Strs (.80) | 2 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | A'g 8 |
| 22 | 16½ | Borden Co(.90g) | 9 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 18¾ | Borg-War (⅓g) | 3 | 24¾ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | A'g 1 |
| 29½ | 19½ | Bower Roll B (2) | 3 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | —1½ |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Brew Cp A(.30g) | 3 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 8¼ | Bridgeport Br | 11 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 31⅞ | 16¼ | Briggs Mfg (½g) | 11 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21 | — ⅝ |
| 41 | 31 | Briggs & Stra(3) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | A'g 2 |
| 53 | 41¾ | Bristol M (2.40) | 1 | 52½ | 51½ | 51½ | |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Bkly & Q Tr | 2 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | A'g 4 |
| 13⅜ | 5⅛ | Bkly & Qu Tr pf | 5 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅛ | 7⅜ | Bkly-Man Tr | 11 | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 46¾ | 27 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 9 | 46¼ | 45½ | 45½ | A'g 8 |
| 30⅛ | 13⅜ | Bkly Un G (¼g) | 11 | 28 | 27¼ | 27¾ | — ¼ |
| 36 | 31⅛ | Brown Shoe (1g) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jul 10 |
| 18⅛ | 9⅝ | Bruns-Bal (½g) | 13 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 7 | Bucyrus-Erie | 7 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | — ¼ |
| 8 | 4 | Budd Mfg | 4 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 3 | Budd Wheel | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 30 | 16 | Bullard Co | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| 34½ | 21½ | Bulova Wate (2) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | — ¼ |
| 19¾ | 11½ | Burling Mills (1) | 9 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | — ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 11 | Burr Add (.30g) | 8 | 13¼ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅞ |
| 2⅜ | 1 | Bush Terminal | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | A'g 8 |
| 9⅛ | 5½ | Butler Br (.15g) | 6 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | — ⅜ |
| 23¾ | 18⅞ | But Bros pf(1½) | 3 | 22 | 22 | 22 | A'g 4 |
| 4¼ | 2½ | ButteCop&Zinc | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 13¼ | 7 | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 11½ | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ⅝ |
| 20⅜ | 13¼ | Calif Packing | 2 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | — ½ |
| 53 | 48½ | Calif p pf (2½) | 1 | 52⅞ | 52¾ | 52¾ | A'g 2 |
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 7 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Calumet & Hec | 3 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 17⅜ | 9⅛ | Campbell Wyant | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | A'g 7 |
| 20⅜ | 12 | Can Dry G Ale | 16 | 18⅛ | 17¾ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3½ | Canad Pacific | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 34½ | 29¾ | Cannon Mills (1) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Jul 26 |
| 7⅜ | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | A'g 3 |
| 20½ | 13⅞ | Carpent St(.55g) | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | A'g 8 |
| 3⅛ | 2⅜ | Car & Gen (.10g) | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 94½ | 66 | Case (JI) Co(5e) | 3 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | A'g 5 |
| 55 | 38½ | Caterpil Trac(2) | 7 | 43 | 42¾ | 42¾ | — ⅝ |
| 107⅛ | 102 | Caterpil T pf (5) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 29¼ | 13⅜ | Celanese Corp | 65 | 26½ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 19½ | 10 | Celotex Corp | 6 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ¼ |
| 22½ | 18⅛ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | A'g 8 |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 3⅜ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jul 20 |
| 5½ | 3½ | Cent Violeta Sug | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | A'g 7 |
| 5½ | 3½ | Century Rib M | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 52⅞ | 32 | Cerro de Pas(3g) | 6 | 35½ | 35½ | 35¼ | — ¼ |
| 13 | 6½ | Cert-teed Prod | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 30 | 17½ | Champ Pap & F | 1 | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 11 | 6⅝ | Checker Cab | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅜ |
| 40⅛ | 27 | Ches & Ohio (2) | 12 | 35 | 34¼ | 34½ | — ⅜ |
| 96½ | 86 | Ches &O pf (4) | 1 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95¼ | Jul 31 |
| 25½ | 17¼ | Ches Corp(1.20g) | 3 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21½ | —1¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jul 31 |
| 1 | ⅜ | Chi & N West | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 3½ | 1¼ | Chi & N West pf | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ¼ | Chi Great West | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 37⅛ | 15⅝ | Chi Great W pf | 9 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | Jul 22 |
| 13½ | 9½ | Chi MailOr(¾g) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | A'g 7 |
| ½ | ¼ | Chi M St P&P | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | — ⅛ |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | Chi M S P&P pf | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | A'g 7 |
| 20¼ | 10 | Chi Pneu Tool | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 38⅞ | 32 | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | Jul 26 |
| 48⅛ | 44½ | C P T pr pf(2½) | 2 | 48 | 46 | 48 | Jul 28 |
| ¾ | ¼ | Chi Rock Is & P | 4 | ½ | ½ | ½ | A'g 7 |
| 1½ | ⅝ | C R I & P 6%pf | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 1⅞ | ¾ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | A'g 5 |
| 9⅝ | 7½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 2 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | Jul 31 |
| 14⅜ | 10 | Chick Cot Oil | 3 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 7 | Childs Co | 1 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | A'g 5 |
| 85¼ | 53½ | Chrysl Cp (2½g) | 50 | 80½ | 79½ | 80¼ | — ¼ |
| 14⅞ | 9 | City I & F (.80g) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | A'g 8 |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | City Stores | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | A'g 4 |
| 26 | 15 | Clark Eq (¾g) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | +1 |
| 30⅞ | 20½ | Clev Graph B(1) | 4 | 28 | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| 60½ | 34⅜ | ClimaxMol(1.20) | 5 | 40¼ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | —1⅜ |
| 35½ | 21¼ | CluettPeab(½g) | 9 | 32¼ | 31⅝ | 32 | |
| 133 | 114 | Coca-Cola (2g) | 5 | 131 | 130 | 130 | —1¼ |
| 62 | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | A'g 8 |
| 17¼ | 11½ | Colgate-P (⅓) | 12 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 107 | 101⅞ | Colgate-P pf (6) | 1 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | A'g 1 |
| 36¼ | 20¼ | Collins & A(⅛g) | 5 | 30 | 30 | 30 | + ⅜ |
| 23⅜ | 11⅛ | Col Fuel & Iron | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | A'g 4 |
| 23½ | 14 | Col Br A (1.05g) | 3 | 22⅛ | 22¼ | 22⅜ | |
| 23½ | 14 | Col Br B (1.05g) | 2 | 22⅛ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅛ |
| .9 | 5⅛ | Col Gas & El | 58 | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 91 | 74½ | Col G&E ptA(6) | 1 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | — ⅜ |
| 15⅝ | 7⅛ | C Pic vtc (⅛%f) | 8 | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9¼ | A'g 7 |
| 30½ | 23⅜ | Col Pic pf (2¾) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | A'g 8 |
| 94 | 73 | Col Carb (4) | 1 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | A'g 8 |
| 57 | 38¾ | Comi Credit (4) | 8 | 45¾ | 45⅜ | 45½ | — ⅛ |
| 109⅝ | 105½ | Comi Cr pf (4½) | 8 | 109⅜ | 109⅛ | 109⅜ | A'g 7 |
| 60 | 42 | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 9 | 54 | 52½ | 54 | +1 |
| 110½ | 106 | Com Tcv pf(4¼) | 1 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 13¾ | 9 | Comi Solvents | 7 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅝ | — ¼ |
| 2⅛ | 1¼ | Com'th & South | 17 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 72½ | 45¾ | Com & Sou pf(3) | 12 | 70¼ | 69 | 69⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 31¾ | 25⅝ | Com Ed (1.20g) | 22 | 30⅞ | 30½ | 30½ | — ⅜ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Conde Nast | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 30⅜ | 19 | Con-Nairn (¾g) | 4 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¾ | |
| 7 | 5½ | Congress Cigar | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | A'g 7 |
| 25½ | 17 | Consol Aircraft | 46 | 21¾ | 21 | 21¼ | + ¼ |
| 8⅞ | 5⅜ | Consol Cig (¾g) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 35 | 27 | Cons Edison (2) | 59 | 33 | 32¾ | 33 | |
| 108½ | 101¾ | Cons Edis pf (5) | 2 | 108½ | 108 | 108 | — ½ |
| 21⅜ | 11⅜ | Consol Film Ind | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 8⅛ | Consol F pf(1⅝k) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | A'g 8 |
| 7⅞ | 4¾ | Cons Laundries | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | A'g 8 |
| 9¾ | 7 | Consol Oil (.80g) | 91 | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1 | Cons RR Cuba pf | 2 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | A'g 4 |
| 3¾ | 1¾ | Consol'n Coal | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | A'g 7 |
| 15 | 9 | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Jul 25 |
| 101 | 93½ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 3 | 100⅞ | 100½ | 100⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 16½ | 9⅛ | Container Corp | 2 | 10⅜ | 10¾ | 10¾ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 11½ | Cont Bak A | 3 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ¼ |
| 2 | 1¼ | Cont Bak B | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | A'g 7 |
| 100 | 88 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 4 | 95½ | 94 | 94 | —4 |
| 44 | 32½ | Cont Can (1½g) | 19 | 39⅛ | 38¾ | 38¾ | — ¼ |
| 116 | 111 | Cont Can pf(4½) | 1 | 114 | 114 | 114 | Jul 31 |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Cont Diam Fiber | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ¼ |
| 37¼ | 29⅛ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 1 | 35⅜ | 35¼ | 35¼ | — ⅜ |
| 4 | 1⅜ | Cont Motors | 11 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 31½ | 20½ | Cont Oil Del (¾g) | 18 | 21 | 20⅜ | 21 | + ⅛ |
| 29¼ | 16⅛ | Cont Steel (⅓g) | 3 | 26½ | 26 | 26 | —1 |
| 66⅜ | 54⅞ | Corn Prods (3) | 9 | 61⅞ | 60½ | 61 | — ⅝ |
| 176¾ | 171 | Corn Prods pf(7) | 2 | 176 | 175¾ | 176 | Jul 19 |
| 4⅞ | 3½ | Coty Inc | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 2⅛ | 1⅝ | Coty Internat | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 38 | 19½ | Crane Co | 33 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | — ¾ |
| 111 | 93 | Crane cv pf (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | — ⅛ |
| 32½ | 26⅜ | Cream of Wh (2) | 5 | 32½ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | A'g 8 |
| 13 | 7½ | Crosley Corp | 2 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | A'g 3 |
| 41½ | 20¼ | Crown Cork & S | 8 | 26 | 25⅜ | 25¾ | — ⅜ |
| 41¼ | 35 | Cr C pf ww (2¼) | 2 | 35 | 35 | 35 | A'g 1 |
| 37½ | 28 | Cr C pf xw (2¼) | 1 | 33¾ | 33

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Makers of Freight Cars Declared Hit By Over-Capacity

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—With present capacity ranging between 250,000 and 350,000 cars, according to whose figures one takes, the freight car builders are still suffering to a over-capacity, according to a current survey by the Standard Statistics Company.

Most of the replies to the American Railway Car Institute's questionnaire concerning the present production capacity of the leading railway car builders are now in. The total, confidential for individual concerns, says the report, is down rather sharply from the generally accepted figures and considerably further under most of the published data. Whereas the latter indicate that the industry could turn out 350,000 freight cars a year, the ARCI check-up suggests that it would have difficulty reaching 250,000. This scale-down is fine, but the new figures are a little disappointing in that they show the over-capacity as still great.

In no year since 1925 have as many as 100,000 freight cars been built in this country. In 1937, a good year, Pullman could have handled the total of 76,124 with only a little outside help. The average for the past decade has been under 36,000 cars a year and in 1938 the total was only 18,000. This excess of facilities is a basic weakness of the car builders which have not taken on other lines.

Another disturbing factor, continues the survey, is the entrance of the big steel companies into the field. Bethlehem has been building freight cars for some time. U. S. Steel entered the field by its purchase of Virginia Bridge in 1936. Both have the advantage of supplying their own steel requirements, and Bethlehem, at least, has used it to drive prices down to levels at which profits are touch and go with the rank and file of the other builders. Formerly $250 to $300 was regarded as a reasonable profit on a $2,900 freight car, but $50 is about all that may now be expected.

Then, too, the railroads are building more and more of their equipment in their own shops. The trade remains hopeful with respect to the longer range outlook, knowing that prices and profit margins will improve, albeit temporarily, with increased business but the market of over-capacity will still be a source of anxiety to the industry.

## E. A. Davis Named Liquidating Receiver For Chesapeake Corp

BALTIMORE (AP)—Circuit Court Judge Eugene O'Dunne appointed E. Asbury Davis liquidating receiver for the Chesapeake Corp., at the request of the trustees in dissolution.

Mr. Davis' bond was set at $335,000.

A petition for his appointment was filed in behalf of Earle Baillie, Charles L. Bradley, John L. Dickinson, John B. Hollister, and John P. Murphy, who were directors of the old Chesapeake Corp., and later were made trustees in dissolution.

Mr. Davis' appointment apparently was a final step toward liquidation of the former middle holding company of the old Van Sweringen railroad empire.

The Chesapeake Corp. was organized in 1927 to purchase stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio and other railroads. Its dissolution was agreed upon in February, 1939, in a petition filed with the Maryland State Tax Commission.

The corporation has 1,799,745 shares of stock of no par value outstanding. Its principal assets are 1,279,633 shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, 27,500 shares of the common stock of the Pere Marquette Railway and $334,895.95 in cash.

## Power Production 9.9 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electric power in the United States during the week ended August 5 totaled 2,325,085,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of .7 of 1 per cent from 2,341,822,000 in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute 115,847,000 in the comparable 1938 week the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage gains over a year ago were reported as follows by the Institute: New England 14.1, Middle Atlantic 8.7, Central Industrial 12.1, West Central 2.8, Southern States 8.5, Rocky Mountain 9.8, Pacific Coast 7.3.

## Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat** | | | | | |
| Sept. | .63⅛ | .63⅝ | .62⅝ | .63⅜ | .63⅜ |
| Dec. | .63⅞ | .64⅛ | .63½ | .64⅛ | .64⅛ |
| May | .64⅝ | .65⅜ | .64⅛ | .64⅝ | .64⅝ |
| **Corn** | | | | | |
| Sept. | .42 | .42½ | .41⅝ | .42⅛ | .42⅛ |
| Dec. | .41⅝ | .41⅝ | .41½ | .41⅝ | .41⅝ |
| May | .44⅛ | .44⅝ | .44 | .44⅛ | .44½ |
| **Oats** | | | | | |
| Sept. | .27⅛ | .27⅛ | .27⅛ | .27⅛ | .27⅛ |
| Dec. | .27⅛ | .27⅛ | .27⅛ | .27⅛ | .27⅜ |
| May | .28⅛ | .28⅜ | .28⅛ | .28⅛ | .28⅛ |
| **Rye** | | | | | |
| Sept. | .40⅛ | .40⅛ | .39⅞ | .40⅛ | .40⅛ |
| Dec. | .42⅜ | .42⅜ | .41⅞ | .42⅛ | .42⅛ |
| May | .44⅝ | .44⅝ | .43⅞ | .44⅛ | .44⅛ |

### Sugar Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept No1 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.87 |
| Sept No4 | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1.18 |
| May No4 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.18 |

### Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 10.70 | 10.70 | 10.40 | 10.40 | 10.71 |
| March | 11.31 | 11.64 | 10.70 | 10.92 | 11.42 |
| | 11.37 | 11.37 | 11.06 | 11.35 | 11.40 |

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 3⅜s 43-40 June | 103.2 | 103.2 | 103.2 |
| 4 3⅜s 43-41 Mch | 103.8 | 103.8 | 103.8 |
| 6 3½s 41 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 106.2 |
| 7 3½s 46-44 | 110.26 | 110.24 | 110.28 |
| 2 3½s 47-45 | 109.10 | 109.10 | 109.10 |
| 7 3½s 45 | 108.17 | 108.13 | 108.13 |
| 13 3½s 49-46 | 111.26 | 111.22 | 111.24 |
| 1 4¼s 52-47 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 |
| 102 2¾s 51-49 | 109.8 | 109.8 | 109.8 |
| 1 2¾s 54-51 | 106.12 | 106.7 | 106.12 |
| 12 2½s 60-55 | 108.16 | 108.16 | 108.16 |
| 2 2¾s 59-56 | 109.10 | 109.6 | 109.6 |
| 4 2¾s 63-58 | 107.31 | 107.31 | 107.31 |
| 44 2¾s 65-60 | 107.12 | 107.12 | 107.12 |

Federal Farm Mortgage

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3s 47-42 reg | 105.30 | 105.30 | 105.30 |

Home Owners Loan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3s 52-44 | 108.23 | 108.23 | 108.23 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Alleghany cv 5s '44 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 2 Alleghany 5s '50 st | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ |
| 3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 19 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 61 | 69½ | 69½ |
| 1 Am Int 5½s '49 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 13 Am T & T 3¼s '43 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 6 Am T & T 3¼s '66 | 110 | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 7 Am T & T 3¼s '61 | 109⅜ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 1 Am T Fdr cv '50 | 109⅜ | 109¼ | 109⅜ |
| 2 Am W W & E 6s '75 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 13 AnacondaCop 4½s '50 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Arm Del 4s '57 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 25 Arm Del 4s '35 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 15 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 5 AT&SF 4½s '48 | 92¼ | 92 | 92 |
| 14 A C Line cll 4s '52 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 4 A C Line 4½s '64 | 65 | 64⅝ | 64⅝ |
| 2 A C Line 5s '45 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 2 Atl Refin 3s '53 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 B&O rfg 6s '95 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 10 B&O 1st 5s '48 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21½ |
| 10 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 3 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 1 B&O 5s '96 P | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 1 B&O 5s '96 P ct | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 2 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 8 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct | 12½ | 12 | 12 |
| 14 B&O 1st 4s '48 | 13½ | 12 | 12½ |
| 2 B&O S W 5s '50 | 63 | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 1 B&O S W 5s '50 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 31 Bell TPa 5s '48B | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 8 Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 117⅝ |
| 6 Beth Stl 3¼s '52 | 105 | 104⅞ | 105 |
| 2 Bost&Me 5s '67 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 1 Bkly QnC&Ben 5s'41 | 80¾ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ |
| 3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 9 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ |
| 1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B | 98¼ | 98 | 98 |
| 9 Buf Gen El 4½s '81 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Buf Niag El 3½s '67 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 1 Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Buf R & No 5s '36 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 3 Can Sou 5s '62 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ |
| 1 Can Pac 5s '44 | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 15 Can Pac 5s '54 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 13 Can Pac 4½s '46 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 2 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 3 Can Pac 4s perp | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50 | 72 | 71¾ | 72 |
| 1 Cent Pac 5s '60 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 3 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 49¼ | 49 | 49 |
| 3 C & O 4½s '92 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| 7 C & O 3½s '96 D | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 6 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 3 Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 100 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 2 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 16 C B & Q gen 4s '58 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 C B & Q 4s Ill '49 | 97½ | 97⅜ | 97½ |
| 2 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 9 Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 1 CMSP & Pac 5s'75 A | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 3 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 18 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ |
| 4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 |
| 1 CRI&P rfg 4½s'34A | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 1 Ch&W Ind 5s'52 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 1 Childs Co 5s'43 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 3 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 CCC&StL 4½s'77 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 2 CCC&StL gen 4s'93 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 3 Clev Un Term 5½s'72 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 7 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 | 91½ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 1 Col F&I 5s '43 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 5 Colmbia G 5s'52May | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 28 Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 3 Col Ry PwL 4s'65 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 3 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58 | 108½ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 95 Comwlth Ed cv 3s '51 | 111 | 110½ | 111 |
| 3 Con Edis 3¼s '65 | 122¾ | 121½ | 121¾ |
| 10 Con Edis 3½s'48 | 106½ | 106 | 106 |
| 2 Con Edis 3½s '58 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 Con Edis 3½s '61 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 11 Con Oil cv 2½s '51 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 6 Consum Pow 3¼s '66 | 106 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 6 Container Cor 6s '46 | 108⅛ | 108 | 108⅛ |
| 1 Container 5s '43 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 3 Crane Co 3½s '51 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 11 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 Cuba RR 7½s '46 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 1 Cuba RR 5s '52 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 2 Del & Hud 7s '43 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 3 D G & E 5s '51 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 1 Den G&E 5s '51 st | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 7 D & R G 4s'36 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 3 D & R G West 5s '55 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 1 Del T Tun 4½s '61 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 2 DuMlssabe&Nt 3½s'62 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 34 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 30 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 15 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 9 Erie cv 4s '53 A | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 5 Erie cv 4s '53 B | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 4 Fairbanks Mrse 4s '56 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 8 Fed Lt&T 5s '54 B | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 4 Gen Mot Accept 3½s'51 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 5 Gen Sil Cast 5½s '49 | 61½ | 60 | 60 |
| 27 Goodrich 4¼s '56 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 3 Gt Nor Ry 3½s 'T E | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 13 Gt Nor 4s G | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4s '46 M | 90 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| 3 Gt Nor 3⅜s'67 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 3 Hudson Manh rfg 5s '57 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 27 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6 Ill Cen 4¾s'66 | 52½ | 52 | 52½ |
| 37 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63A | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 2 IC&CStL&NO 4½s'63 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 2 Indus Rayon 4½s'48 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 1 Inland Stl 3⅜s '61 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| 1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 Interb R Tr 6s '32 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 3 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 3 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47 | 63 | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 5 Int Paper 5s '55 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 1 Int Rys C Am 5s '42 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 15 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 9 Int T&T 5s '55 | 60¾ | 60 | 60 |
| 1 K C South 3s '50 | 65 | 64 | 64 |
| 1 Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 10 Koppers Co 4s '51 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 2 Kresge Found 3½s '47 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 4 Lac Gas 5s '42 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 5 LaGuaira Ntr ine '78 | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| 1 Leh&N Exc 4s '65A | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 1 Leh&NY 4s '45 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 2 Leh Val H Termls '54 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 2 Leh Val 4s 2003 ass | 13½ | 12 | 12½ |
| 12 Leh Val Rail 5s '65 | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¾ |
| 3 Loews 3½s '46 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 3 Lorillard Co 5s '51 | 128½ | 128½ | 128½ |
| 3 Louisia&Ark 5s '69 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 9 Louis&Nash 4s '40 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 4 L&N Pad 4¼s'M '66 | 100½ | 100¼ | 100½ |
| 1 Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 57 Manhat Ry4s'90 | 75 | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| 6 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct | 65¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 1 McCrory Strs 5s '51 | 62¾ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 Met Ed 4½s '68 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 3 Mich Cen 3½s '52 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 5 Mich Cen 4s '46 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 10 Mich Cen Gas 4s '63 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 2 Mo-Ill 5s '59 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 15 M-K-T Sts 5s '62 A | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 2 M-K-Tex 4½s '56 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ |
| 2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 21 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 31½ | 31⅜ | 31½ |
| 11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 |
| 12 Mont Pow 3½s '66 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 106¾ | 106½ | 106¾ |
| 2 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000 | 38 | 36 | 36 |
| 5 Nassau El 4s '51 | 40¾ | 40 | 40 |
| 26 Nat Dairy 3¼s'61 ww | 42 | 42 | 43 |
| 5 Nat Distill 3½s'49 vtg | 107½ | 107 | 107½ |
| 27 Natl Steel 3s '65 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 11 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 N O Pub Sv 5s '57 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 N Ori Term 4s '53 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 10 NO Tex & M 4½s '56 | 68½ | 68⅛ | 68½ |
| 5 NY&Harl 3½s 2000 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 21 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 21 NYC 4½s 2013A | 55½ | 55 | 55½ |
| 11 NYC cv 3¼s '52 | 49¾ | 49½ | 49¾ |
| 2 NYC & HR 4s '42 | 85¼ | 85 | 85¼ |
| 21 NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 1 NYC Mil Cons 5s '98 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 12 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A | 51¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 18 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78 | 59¾ | 59¼ | 59¾ |
| 1 NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 NY Edis 3½s '66 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 5 NY Lack&W 4s'73A | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 3 NYNH&H cll 6s '40 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 2 NYNH&H 4½s '67 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 11 NY Rys 4½s'34 ct | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 12 NY S&W 4½s'37 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 3 NY Tel 4½s '39 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 |
| 2 NY Tel 3¼s '67 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 |
| 1 NY Trap R 6s'46 st | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 8 Nor Pac 4s 2047 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 4 Nor Pac 3s2047 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 4 Nor Pac 4s '97 | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 67⅞ |
| 6 Nor Pac 4s '97 | 69½ | 68½ | 69½ |
| 6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67 | 44 | 43¾ | 44 |
| 10 Ohio Ed 4s '65 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 9 Ohio Ed 3½s '72 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 14 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 22 Pac Gas & El 4s '64 | 106⅞ | 106⅝ | 106⅞ |
| 5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B | 112⅜ | 112⅛ | 112¼ |
| 5 Para Pict cv 3½s '47 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 8 Pen Co 4s '52 E | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 2 Pen Co 4s '63 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Penn-Di 6s '41 A | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 38 Pen P&Lt 4½s '61 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 19 Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 109 Pen RR 4½s deb '70 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 3 Pen RR gen 4½s '81 | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | 88⅞ |
| 10 Pen RR 3½s '52 | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 1 Pere Marq 5s '56 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 7 Phelps Dodge 3½s '53 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 12 Phila Co 6s '57 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 5 Phil Elec 3½s '67 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 9 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49 | 110¾ | 110¼ | 110¾ |
| 1 Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 10 Phillips Pet 2s '48 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 10 PCC&StL 4½s '77 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 5 PCC&STL 4½s '77 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 Portl Gen El 5s'83 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 30 Portl Gen E 4½s'60 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 21 Postal Tel&C 5s'53 | 81¼ | 80¾ | 80½ |
| 13 Pub Sve No Ill 3½s'68 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2 Purity Bak 5s '48 | 109 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 8 Readg 4½s '97 | 104 | 103½ | 104 |
| 17 Rem Rand 4½s'56 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 1 Repub Stl 5½s'54 | 103¾ | 103 | 103½ |
| 8 Repub Stl 4½s'61 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 18 Richfield Oil 4s '52 | 94 | 93 | 93 |
| 5 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49 | 108 | 107½ | 107½ |
| 10 St L&SF 4½s'78 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 1 StLSF4½s'78ctf st | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 5 St L S F 4s'50A | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 5 St LSF 4s2'50 A ct | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 1 St L SW 5s '52 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 10 StP&KC ShL4½s'41 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 7 StPaul UnDep 5s'72 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 5 Sea A L 6s'45 ct | 116½ | 116¼ | 116½ |
| 17 Sea A L 4s '50 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 10 Simmons cv 4s '52 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 6 So Cal Gas 4½s '61 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 3 So Cal Gas 4s '66 | 106½ | 106 | 106 |
| 5 So Cal Pow 6s '47 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 7 Sou Kraft 4½s '46 | 105¾ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 4 Sou Pac 4½s '68 | 93¾ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 4 Sou Pac 4½s '81 | 44¼ | 44 | 44 |
| 1 So Pac rfg 4s '55 | 44¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 1 So Pac ct 4s '49 | 63¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 3 So Pac 2¾s '46 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 12 So Pac 4½s '68 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ |
| 12 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 50 | 49¾ | 50 |
| 3 South Ry gen 6s '56 | 87¼ | 87 | 87 |
| 43 South Ry gen 4s '56 | 54¾ | 54¼ | 54¾ |
| 1 So Ry St L '51 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 7 S W Gas&El 4s '60 | 108 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 4 Studebaker cv 6s '45 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 7 TRR A St L 4s '53 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 5 Tex Corp 3s '65 | 109¾ | 109¼ | 109½ |
| 19 Tex Corp 3½s '51 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B | 108½ | 108¾ | 108½ |
| 1 Third Ave aj 5s '60 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 2 Third Ave 4s '60 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 2 Un El Mo 3½s '62 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 18 Un Pac 3½s '71 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Un Pac 3½s '70 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 Unit Corp 5s '53 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 3 Un Ry St L 4s '34 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 5 US Steel 3¼s '48 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 12 Un Stockyds 4½s '51 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 5 Utah L&Trac 5s '44 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 4 Utah P&L 5s '44 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 3 Util P&L 5½s '47 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 5 Util P&L 5s '57 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 3 Virginian Ry 4½s '66 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 7 Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 5 Wabash 5s '76B | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 2 Walwrth 4s '55 | 59 | 57 | 59 |
| 2 Warren Bros 6s '41 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 1 Westn Md 4s '52 ass | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 2 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 2 Western Un 5s '51 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| 2 West Un 5s '51 reg | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 13 Western Un 5s '60 | 73 | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| 5 Weston Un 4½s '50 | 68 | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A | 97¾ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 8 Wis Cen 4s '49 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 2 Youngst S&T 4s '61 | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99¼ |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Antwerp5s '58 | 89 | 88⅜ | 89 |
| 11 Argentine 4s '72 Feb | 77¼ | 77⅛ | 77¼ |
| 10 Argentine 4½s '48 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 10 Australia 5s '55 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 10 Australia 5s '57 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 10 Brazil 8s '41 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 2 Brazil 6½s '26-57 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 2 Brazil 6½s '27-57 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 9 Brazil 6½s Ry El 7s '52 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 1 BuenA4½s4½s Aug'76 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| 2 Canada 4s '60 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 2 Canada 3½s '61 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Canada 3s '67 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 5 Carlsbad 6s '54 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 5 Chile 6s '42 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 5 Chile 6s '60 asd | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 10 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1 Chile 6s '61 Feb | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 4 Chile 6s '63 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 4 Chilean Mun 7s '60 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 4 Colomb 6s '61 Oct | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 2 Cuba 5½s '53 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 1 Denmark 4s '62 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2 Denmark 5½s'58 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 2 Denmark 4½s '62 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 6 El Salvador 8s '48ct | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 20 Ger Gov 5½s'65 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 10 Ger Govt 7s '49 | 17½ | 17 | 17 |
| 11 GtCntMtgBnk 7s '44 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 11 Ital Pub Utl 7s '52 | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| 3 Italy 7s 1951 | 43 | 42 | 42 |
| 2 Japan 6½s '54 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 40 Japan 5½s '65 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 8 Milan City 6½s '52 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 5 Minas Ger 6½s '58 | 48¾ | 45½ | 45¾ |
| 3 Minas Ger 6½s '59 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 3 Norway 4s '44 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 9 Norway 4½s '65 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 6 Norway 4½s '68 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 6 Orient Dev 6s '53 | 100½ | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Oslo City 4½s '55 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 10 Panama 5½s '53 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 Panama 6s '53 A st asd | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 10 Peru 1st 6s 1961 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 10 Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 3 Poland 4½s '63 asd | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 3 Rhine-Ruhr W 6s '53 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 5 Rio de Janeiro 6½s '53 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7

# Primary Voting In Mississippi Forces Run-Off

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 9 (AP)—Selection of Mississippi's next Governor—who may have something to say about President Roosevelt's third term chances—today lay between Paul B. Johnson and Martin Sennett (Mike) Conner.

Former Congressman Johnson forged ahead of former Governor Conner in yesterday's Democratic primary in this State but both men were far in front of the field of seven gubernatorial candidates. The pair must meet in a runoff primary Aug. 29. Victory in this is tantamount to election, Republicans having negligible votes.

Senator Theodore Bilbo, frankly an advocate of a third term for Mr. Roosevelt, supported Mr. Johnson who was seeking the Governor's chair after two unsuccessful tries.

Compilations from 801 of the State's 1,660 precincts early today gave Mr. Johnson 34,064 votes against 27,495 for Mr. Conner. Representative Thomas L. Bailey, seeking the governorship after 24 years in the State Legislature, was third with 17,110. And the remainder of the field was outdistanced.

Lieut. Gov. W. B. Snider received 4,247 votes, Lester Franklin 5,002, Dr. Mark W. Gantt 1,009, and G. P. Ritchey 831.

Senator Pat Harrison, who has sometimes opposed the New Deal on the Senate floor, stayed out of the first primary but now was expected to throw his support to Mr. Conner.

The vote yesterday essentially was Johnson against the field, and in this he fell far short of the majority necessary to give him the nomination, but showed good strength in all sections of the state.

The runoff will determine whether a Governor friendly to Senator Bilbo or one friendly to Senator Harrison will head Mississippi's delegation to the 1940 Democratic national convention.

## Effects of Worry Told by Doctor

WASHINGTON (AP)—A great many stomach disorders are due primarily to worry, Dr. Lay Martin of Baltimore wrote Aug. 9 in the Southern Medical Journal.

Many patients do not have pathological conditions which might be responsible for their stomach upsets, he said, but are the victims of extreme worry.

Dr. Martin said he was not implying that such conditions are purely imaginative. He asserted, however, that they can be healed by teaching the patient the true cause of his trouble.

## Health Program Decried by Priest

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—The President of the Catholic Hospital Association, the Rev. Alphonse M. Schwitalla of St. Louis, expressed his opposition to the national health program before the National Conference of Catholic Charities here last night after Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Bureau, outlined the proposed program.

"There must be a limiting line beyond which governmental responsibility would constitute an encroachment upon personal responsibility," the Rev. Mr. Schwitalla said.

In his outline Dr. Parran said: "I can see no fundamental objection to including in a national health program a provision authorizing assistance for the construction or modernization of nonprofit hospitals."

"It is not proposed," he continued, "that the health and medical services of the country be federalized.

"The widest latitude should be left to the states in developing procedures and policies best adapted to their own needs."

## General Classified

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### AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment. Latest foils, parchments, 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-64, Mass

SELL PERSONAL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—21 for $1 Earn extra money easily with this fast seller. Novel Folders with Gold, Silver effect INITIAL Seals. Latest fad! 100% profit. 50 NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, $1. Many other assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 839 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—So. of Ventura, choice location 8 min. from Hollywood center; level view lot; new, 7 rms., 2½ baths; $7500, terms OWNER, 3825, Buena Park Dr., SU. 21967

### PAYING GUESTS

AUTUMN ON CAPE COD
SEA PINES — Guests the year 'round for study, rest and recreation.
Faith Bickford — Box 7, Brewster, Mass.

### REAL ESTATE

EASTERN FOR LOCAL Exchanges. We will handle entire deal. Listings over wide territory. List with
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former stenogs, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE MAN, single, field representative with one company for ten years is seeking a connection where mutual benefit may be derived; possibility for advancement in executive branch. Box L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG married man with many years' experience in all departments of summer resort work, desires year 'round position or business requiring small capital. Box L-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## Local Classified

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### ANTIQUES FOR SALE

HEPPLEWHITE Serpentine Front Sideboard, made by Margolis, perfect condition; $300, immediate sale. 70 Gillette St., Hartford, Conn.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SUBLET beautiful hotel suite, three bright rooms, weekly or monthly, close to Radio City. ROBB, Bryant 9-0310, New York City.

### APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BOSTON—Hotel Hemenway, overlooking Fenway, S. $14: 2 rooms, fireplace, hall, bath; immediate occupancy. Tel. Ken. 4330, apply Clerk.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

**CAMBRIDGE**
16-17-18-19 FOREST STREET
28-34 IRVING STREET
"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"
Choice 1-2-3-4 rm. apts. for home loving people in our strictly modern, well managed bldgs. that have an established reputation for excellent service, select tenancy and attractive appearance. Moderate rentals.
KIRKLAND 5666—3221

CHESTNUT HILL SECTION—DISTINCTIVE APARTMENTS. ATTRACTIVE Surroundings, designed for discriminating people; four outside rooms, woodburning fireplaces, reduced rentals; restricted clientele. CLARENCE A. GILMORE, Real Estate, 1012 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass. Lon. 6410.

**MODERN APARTMENTS BACK BAY and BROOKLINE**
From one room, recep., hall, kit. and bath to eight rooms, recep. hall and three baths. Rents $25 to $150 per month.
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston — LAF 7040

PHILADELPHIA, 5232 Schuyler St.—Desirable, 5 rooms, bath; enclosed porch; electric refrigerator; janitor service. Cher. 4497.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates, insured, owner-driver, best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1938 OLDSMOBILE Sedan—Has had good care and is in good condition; can finance; $625. COM. 0330 mornings (Boston).

### COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

RELAX in hills of Sullivan Co.—Zehner's High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y. Tel. 94R4; $12.50-$14; good food; bathing, badminton; booklet.

### DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIOS
15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-9480
Creative modern dance for children; also corrective posture for children and adults. Ballet-toe, tap and theatre routines, ballroom, latest dance steps, voice, corrective tone production; French conversation, dramatics, fundamental theatre experience, diction.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City — Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place — MA. 3-4570 — Newark, N. J.

### FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Photographer, good all around man, printer operator, retoucher; Write M-13 Fairview Terrace, West New York, N. J.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 61 Sewall Ave.—Desirable home for guests; care if needed; spacious porch; free parking. Tel. Lon. 9168.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

PRESERVED AUTHENTIC Colonial 1762, all improvements, 10 rooms, fireplaces, oil burner; school, churches, buses. Box 66, Southbury, Conn.

### JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

### MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

JOHN N. HUNTER
FOOD BROKER
39 Lewis Wharf, Boston

### MATTRESSES

**MATTRESSES REMADE, $3**
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
Innersprings made — HIGH 2122

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

### PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN Bantam Lake Lakeside, Conn.
Delightful country vacation place with city conveniences: recreation or relaxation. Folder. Rates $22.50 up. Mr. and Mrs. ENGLE, Mgrs.

IN THE LITCHFIELD HILLS — Beautiful Maplelawn, modern home for rest, recreation, week end or longer; excellent food and service. Tel. Washington 179-12. F. H. SMITH, New Preston, Conn. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves; cool nights; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; rates, $17 to $21 Booklet MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J.—Private home for few Christian Scientists; refined atmosphere; would like permanent guests for winter. Write Box M-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report; 16 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO. 5-6600.

### PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MULTI-KRAFT SERVICE, Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.—Mimeographing; wide carriage typewriting; private dictation room. REctor 2-0447.

### REAL ESTATE

**Alvord Bros., Realtors**
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

**HOMES**
*For Sale or Rent*
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 1564
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

SACRIFICE—For cash, quick sale, a $12,000 property for one-half; 8 rooms, improvements, barn, garage, large high lot, shrubbery, fruit, garden OWNER, Box 71, Jordan, N. Y.

### ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA—Twenty minutes to Washington; furnished room, twin beds, kitchen and living room privileges; $35; ladies preferred. 223 No. Thomas St., Apt. 4, Buckingham Courts.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms near beach and church; free bathing; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Attractive, large, front room, twin beds; ocean view; rest and study; near church. Wagner, #1527 Pacific Av.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Attractive rooms overlooking The Mother Church park; transient or permanent. Com. 9409, M. Peakes.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent, transient. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 8 Cumberland St., Suite 9—Large and small front rooms in pleasant apt.; convenient location; elevator. Com. 0075.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St.—Single and double rooms; 8 minutes to The Mother Church; free parking. COM. 1881, MRS. BELL.

BOSTON, 73 Gainsboro St.—Cool, comfortable rooms, near The Mother Church; free parking. MRS. MAC RITCHIE.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street, Circle 7702.

**HOTEL HUNTINGTON**
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

## Local Classified

### ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (190th)—unusual, homelike, front; near church, transportation; elevator, running water. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

N. Y. C., 235 West 103rd (Apt. 4D)—Front, large; cross ventilation; homelike; unusually comfortable divans; elevator; spec. rate double.

N. Y. C., 71st St. (Corner Broadway)—Very desirable large room; river view; single; private bath; refined home. TR. 7-9809. Wells.

N. Y. C.—Private co-operative apartment (three baths) offers large single room, $5, double $8. West End Ave. AC. 2-8182.

OAKMONT, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., 226 Delaware Avenue—Clean, light, quiet, comfortable rooms for rent; near to railroad station and bus stops.

PHILADELPHIA, 4713 Hazel Av.—Large front room bachelor apartment, shower; modern refined surroundings; also single rm. Baring 4194.

**ROOMS TO LET**
**Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair**
KEW GARDENS, L. I., N. Y., 66 Beverly Road—Desirable double room, twin beds; single room; private home. Vir. 9-7428. Mrs. Cook.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups; temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN—Steel and industrial experience; five years as district manager; valuable contacts; references. Box 2-H, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECRETARY—Experienced in banking, brokerage, corporate activities; knowledge accounting; willing to work hard; loyal, dependable, married. Write Box H-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL NURSE—Cheerful companion to lady needing individual care; good plain cook; reasonable wages; best references. Eda Smith, 281 Ave. A, care of Curto, N. Y. C.; AC. 2-7675.

SOCIAL SECRETARY or Companion, experienced in business, desires additional part-time clients. Call Chelsea 2-4696, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, legal, commercial, desires temporary or permanent employment. Allegheny County; references. IRINE GOLOMB, 5865 Alderson St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### SUMMER BOARD

LAKEVIEW INN, Oquaga Lake, N. Y.—Enjoy your vacation in the mountains, 2000 ft. altitude; room and board $18 week. Write MRS. BETTY SCOTT, Deposit, N. Y.

### WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

## NEW JERSEY

### EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**LET STEPHEN JARVIS**
estimate on your
**Plumbing, Heating and Roofing**
*"Jobbing a Specialty"*
14 Hollywood Plaza — OR 3-4038

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street — OR. 3-2469

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
*Personal Attention to Details*
**BOND LAUNDRIES**
We invite your inspection any day.
417 MAIN STREET — Or. 4-7575

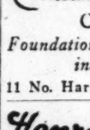
Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
*Foundations made to your measure individually fitted*
11 No. Harrison St. — OR. 4-4857

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. — OR 3-1244

*For Your*
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
*Agent and Broker*
63 No. Munn Ave. — Or. 3-7136

### ELIZABETH

**R. J. GOERKE CO.**
*Fashion Centre of Union County*
*Offers*
Twice as Many
FUR COATS
as ever before in the
**ANNUAL AUGUST FUR SALE**
Broad and West Jersey
ELIZABETH, N. J.

Rose's Beauty Salon

*Specializing in Permanent Waves*
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

*Does Your Roof Leak?*
**SERVICE INSULATING CO.**
Roofing and Siding
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Wa. 3-6850 — 289 Conklin Avenue
HILLSIDE, N. J.

### HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
*Jewelers*
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street — Hack. 3-1220

### IRVINGTON

**Red Cross Shoe for Women**
**Florsheim Shoes for Men**
**Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted**
**HIRSCH'S** 1009 Springfield Ave Irvington Center

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
**Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.**

### JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. — WEBSTER 4-1360

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
**JOHN ROSAMOND**
768 Bergen Avenue — Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
*All Merchandise Guaranteed*
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

### MAPLEWOOD

*Electric Shop* — *Radio Service*
JOHN H. OSMUN
*House Paint and Artists' Materials*
179 Maplewood Ave. — SO. 2-4714

"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires Batteries Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, *Prop.*
Springfield Avenue, Corner Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

### MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
Millburn and Morris Aves. — Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. — Mill. 6-1738

### MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
10 SOUTH PARK ST. — MONTCLAIR

*Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe*
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

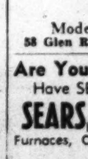
JERRE R. BLODGETT
HEATING
PLUMBING
*Specialist in*
Modernizing and Repairing
58 Glen Ridge Ave. — Glen Ridge 2-8485

Are You Prepared for Winter?
Have SEAR... check your heating
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Furnaces, Oil Burners, Radiators, Stokers, Heating Supplies
Estimates cheerfully given.
M 3-0700
640 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street — Montclair, N. J.

*Fine Jewelry*
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. — Montclair, N. J.

Order Coal from
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Rd., Montclair
TEL. MONT. 2-8306
Representing
CANAL COAL COMPANY
Selling "Old Company's Lehigh" Coal (Pure Black Anthracite—No Coloring)


*Delicious Meals*
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo. 2-9532 — *Established 1927*

### NEWARK

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1080, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

### ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

### SOUTH ORANGE

**SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.**
Derby Whole Ox Tongue, 1-lb. jar, $1.00; 1 lb. 6 oz. jars, each $1.49
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
183 SOUTH ORANGE AVE. — SO. 2-4700

**GLOVER'S**
Esso Service Stations
AT YOUR SERVICE
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil or tires checked.
Reliable Repair Service
68 W. So. Orange Ave.
SO. 2-9798
644 So. Centre St. — SO. 4-8643

*Painter and Decorator*
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place — SO. 2-2260

### WEST ORANGE

Ford — OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
*Authorized Ford Agency*
New Ford Cars — Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

### PATERSON

Stenchever's
SMART SHOES
*For Men, Women and Children*
96 Main Street, Paterson
38 Lexington Ave. — 188 Main St.
Passaic, N. J. — Hackensack, N. J.

### PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
*"The Centre of the Business Centre"*

Robert Lipton, Inc.
*Jewelers*
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 — PLFD. 6-3289
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

*The*
Gossard Corset Shop
*We Have All Types of Foundation Garments*
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182 — 136 E. Front St.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

### RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
*Exclusive Agents*
RED CROSS SHOES
ALBERT S. MILLER SHOE CO.
18 Broad St., Red Bank — Phone 1264

Allen's Cleansers & Dyers Inc.
*Deluxe Dry Cleaning*
(We Operate Our Own Plant)
24 W. Front St., Red Bank, N. J.
Phone 442

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY — LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. — Hack. 2-3760

### RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN
*BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING*
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

Phone Ridgewood 6-3763 — Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prute Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
*We Love to Change Tires*
RIDGEWOOD 6-0490 — IRV. MITTAG

### RUTHERFORD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0015

### SPRINGFIELD

Esso
Chrysler-Plymouth Automobiles
*General Repair Service*
MORRIS AVENUE MOTOR CAR CO., Inc.
155 Morris Ave. — Mill. 6-0229

### SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
*Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream*
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum. 6-2100

### TEANECK

**INSURANCE SERVICE**
*Be Neighborly*
Place Your Insurance With Your Home Town Agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
790 Palisade Ave. — Tea 6-8855

P. NAPOLI & SONS, INC.
*Jewelers*
454 Cedar Lane
208 Main St., Ft. Lee — 330 Anderson Drive, Grantwood

DRY CLEANING — RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street — Teaneck 6-8700
*A Service To Meet Every Need*

### TRENTON

HAND BAGS — GLOVES
Famous Maid SHOPS
18 So. Brand St., Trenton, N. J.
HOSIERY — LINGERIE

Castanea MILK
Cream—Butter—Eggs—Cheese
Trenton, N. J. — Phone 4255

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. — Tel. 8151


Standard Esso Dealer
WOOD'S GARAGE
416 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 4977

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS
Coldspot Refrigerators
Washers, Radios, etc.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
20 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 9291

### WESTFIELD

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Stauernagel — M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office — SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Stetson Hats — Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
*Men's Apparel*
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Brunner's
*Dependable Jewelers Since 1900*
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

*For Safety and Service Plus*
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 3-1020 — 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners — "At the Plaza"
REFRIGERATION and RADIO SERVICE
*Our Experts Are Always Available to Take Care of Your*
RADIO or REFRIGERATOR
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
VAN BROS., Inc.
Tel. We. 2-1718 — 18 ELM STREET
OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 P. M.

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint

INGRAM, Inc.
*Complete Automobile Service*
226 No. Ave., Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE 2-1166

## NEW JERSEY

### WESTFIELD (Continued)

*Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon*
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD — WATCHUNG
FANWOOD — DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS — SOUTH PLAINFIELD
265 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

*Dairy Products for Every Meal*
Delivered Daily by
VISWAT'S DAIRY
235 North Ave. W. — Tel. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

### WEST NEW YORK

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Ford — NEW AND USED CARS
*Service and Genuine Parts*

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLENTOWN

—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
*"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*
Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6151
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Appel JEWELER

### BETHLEHEM

*The World's Finest Pianos*
Steinway — Kimball
Weaver — Musette
Wurlitzer — Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
*Furniture — Elec. Refs. — Radios*
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

### CHESTER

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE — Phone 9248

LERMAN'S MARKET
"Better foods are better for you"
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COR. 6TH AND SPROUL STREET
Free Delivery—Chester 6104

### ERIE

*Special Announcement*
I have purchased all remaining stock of the Charles T. Moyer Jewelry Store, and will continue to close out this stock at sale prices.
Grand Fall Opening
About Sept. 1st With All New Merchandise
FORD E. O'DELL
*Jeweler*
24 West 10th St. — Phone 76-436

PULAKOS
926 State St.

CARL H. MEISER MEAT MARKET
*Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables*
*Choicest Cuts Prime Meats*
29 West Seventh St. — Phone 23-637

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality—Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET — PHONE 23-198

Trost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store—Erie, Penna.
Women's Barbizon Silk Slips, with monogram, each $2.95

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
Two Stations:
8th and Peach Sts. — Ph. 23-691
26th and East Ave. — Ph. 08-288

*When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

### WILKES-BARRE

*Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon*
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK DELIVERIES
WILKES-BARRE — KINGSTON
PLYMOUTH — LUZERNE
PITTSTON — WYOMING
WEST PITTSTON
Tel. Wilkes-Barre 2-2161

### YORK

*Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon*
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK DELIVERIES
YORK — SPRING GARDEN
SPRINGETTSBURY
Tel. York 7-1111

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ERIE (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth
August Showing of Fall Footwear

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

### HARRISBURG

Harolds CLEANERS AND DYERS
*May We Serve You?*
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3107 Derry Street — Phone 3233

NOW IN PROGRESS
Semi-Annual Sale of Furniture and Home Needs
Pomeroy's
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store

### MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
*"Tailored Clothes"*
*Stetson Hats*
Ardmore — Bryn Mawr

### OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

For Salads
BONED CHICKEN
*For Sandwiches*
Potted Ham and Potted Chicken
PARKDALE MARKET
*Everything for the Table*

### OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

REFRIGERATORS
$5 Down
Convenient Terms
JENKINTOWN-GLENSIDE
Electrical Construction Co., Inc.
226 Old York Road — Ogontz 375

Furniture
Rugs — Bedding
August Clearance
Russell Smith INC.
Ogontz 4061 — 416 York Rd.

### PHILADELPHIA

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

### PHILADELPHIA Germantown

CLEARANCE SALE
in Every Department
Drastic Reductions, Making Room for New Fall Merchandise
H. L. GREEN COMPANY
GERMANTOWN and CHELTEN AVES.
5c to $1.00 STORES

### PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
*Prompt Delivery Service*

### READING

*"The Things That Make a House Sing"*
at special prices in
POMEROY'S
*Semi-Annual*
Homefurnishings Sale

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
*The Store of*
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

*More People in Berks County EAT*

Maier's BREAD
*Than Any Other Kind*
640 PARK AVENUE

*Save Now in Our*
Store-Wide Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
CROLL & KECK

SEE NEXT PAGE

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## A Word a Day

*Notes and Queries*

**Absolute** (507:2; 151:6) — Avoid *ab'-sloot*; the word has three syllables.

**Æsculapius** (150:31) — *Es-ku-lay'-pih-us* (*e* short, first *u* as in unite, *a* long, *i* short, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Æsculapius was the Roman god of medicine, so named from the Greek hero Asclepius, son of Apollo, a physician and later the god of medicine.

It is interesting to note that soon after the worship of Asclepius was introduced into Athens, it was apparently amalgamated with the cult of a serpent god with the same function; and the result is that Asclepius is generally represented as a bearded man with an attendant serpent.

**Alterative** (371:30) — Four syllables, *aul'-ter-ay-tiv* (secondary stress on third syllable, in which the *a* is long).

Back of "alterative" is the Latin *alterare*, "to make otherwise," from *alter*, "other"; and we apply our word to anything which changes something—makes it otherwise—without destruction of its identity. Its specific application is to a remedy or treatment which induces healthy functions.

**Buckler** (II Sam. 22:31)—Translates Hebrew *magen*, "shield" (the small one which allowed the combatant more freedom of action than did the heavy shield).

**Compass** (Prov. 8:27) — *Kum'-pas.*

Here renders Hebrew *chuwg*, literally "a circle," but used commonly to suggest the vault of the heavens reaching down to the circle of the horizon.

**Dementia** (414:14) — Preferably four syllables, *de-men'-shih-a.*

The Latin *dementia*, "madness," represented a self-explanatory combination of *de*, "away from," and *mens*, "mind"—an obviously impossible condition in the realm of infinite Mind.

**Discard** (213:32)—When a verb, as here, the accent is on the second syllable; but the noun is accented on the first.

**El Dorado** (9:21) — *El Do-rah'-do.*

**Exterminator** (469:13) — *Eks-tur'-mih-nay-ter* (secondary stress on fourth syllable; but note that a trace of circumflex *o* may well be used in the last syllable, especially in the measured tempo of platform practice).

The Latin roots *ex*, "out, beyond," and *terminus*, "boundary, terminal," remind us that an exterminator drives something beyond the boundaries. And that which is banished beyond the bounds of reality is nothingized.

**Herb** (Gen. 1:11; 507:12) — In America, *urb* is preferred; in Britain, *hurb* seems to prevail. (Who's dropping the *h*'s now?)

**Humors** (393:27)—The *h* is preferably sounded.

As the Latin *humor* (or *umor*), "moisture" (cf. "humid"), suggests, the old physiology conceived the four fluids of an animal to be blood, phlegm, choler (yellow bile), and melancholy (black bile), and as entering into the constitution and determining, by their relative proportions, the health and disposition of the individual. In biology today, "humor" is applied to a functioning fluid of the body; as, bile, lymph, etc.

**Inculcate** (340:17) — Preferably *in-kul'-kate.*

This word, from Latin *in*, "on," and *calcare*, "to tread" (*calx*, "heel"), suggests a thorough pressing in; and we use "inculcate" in the sense of "to teach or instill by constantly impressing ideas upon another."

**Inert** (143:22) — *In-urt'* (*i* short, *u* as in *urn*).

"Inert" is derived from the Latin *in*, "not," and *ars*, "art." If art betokens skill, aptitude, and ability, the lack of art suggests inability, inaptitude, inactivity. Hence, anything characterized as inert is incapable of effecting forceful action—it is powerless.

**Mind** (subject, etc.) — Careful enunciation of the final consonant will save this important word from being heard as "mine." (We have heard "infinite Mind" sounded as if it were *infant mine*!)

**Mozart** (213:20) — The German pronunciation is *Mo'-tsart*; but, according to Webster's, the name has been Anglicized to *Mo'-zart*. Our recommendation is that if there are any in the audience who have taken music lessons, the name be given the delicate *ts* touch.

**Pernicious** (469:29) — *Per-nish'-us.*

A glance at the Latin roots *per*, "thoroughly," and *nex*, "death," will remind us that "pernicious" is a word not to be used lightly. Incidentally, the Latin *perniciosus* was employed in the sense of "deadly; violently destructive." Our word may be applied to that which seems to be highly injurious or destructive.

**Perverse** (Matt. 17:17)—The accent is on the second syllable.

The word here renders a Greek term which literally suggests "distorted; turned aside (from good)."

**Prayer and fasting** (Matt. 17:21) —A Sunday School child explained this as "affirming the truth and denying the evil."

**Single** (Luke 11:34)—The Greek term *haplous*, rendered "single," means literally "simple," in the sense of "not complicated or confused"; but it can also mean "whole," or, when used of the eye, "good; fulfilling its office; sound" (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon").

**Solecism** (114:12) — *Sol'-e-sizm* (*o* and *i* short, *e* as in debate).

The Athenians who colonized Soloi, Cilicia, so corrupted the Attic speech that the Greek word *soloikismos* came to designate any incorrectness in speech or writing. Our derived "solecism" is applied not only to an ungrammatical or slovenly combination of words, but to any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness in manners, etc.

**Stability** (Isa. 33:6) — Renders Hebrew *'emunah*, "firmness, security."

**"To us-ward"** (Ps. 40:5) — Here we see "toward us" rearranged into "*to us-ward*"—with meaning unchanged. "Us-ward" is sounded *uss'-werd.*

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Blessed are the undefiled in the way, who walk in the law of the* LORD.—PSALMS 119:1.

## In Lighter Vein

**Safety First**

Lady (to sailor): "Why do you sailors wear such loose-fitting clothes?"

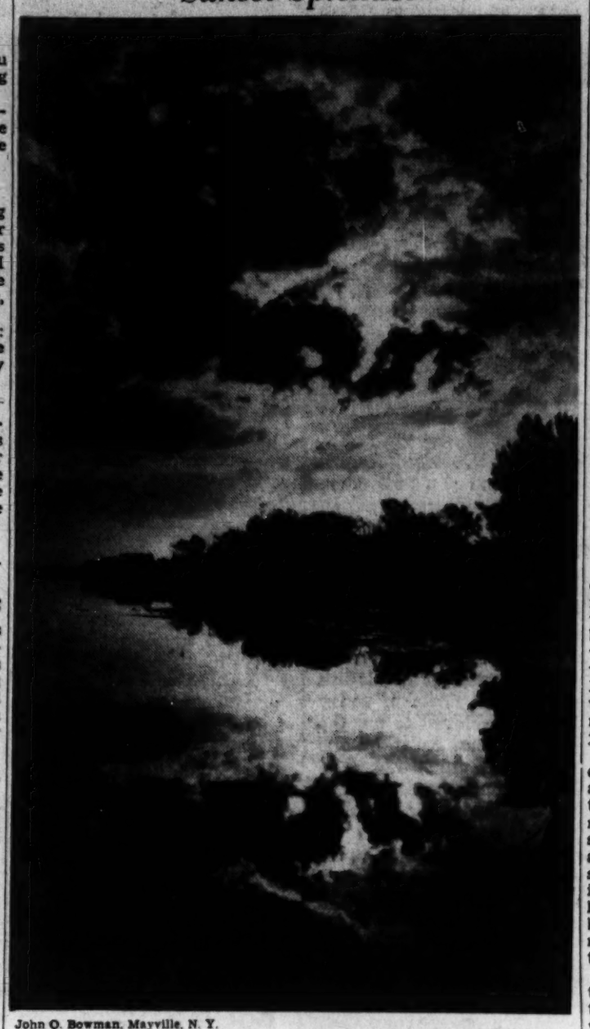
Sailor (tired of answering questions): "It's to allow shrinkage when we fall overboard."—Dundee People's Journal.

**Further Information Needed**

There is a right and a wrong way of expressing yourself as, for example, the millionaire who was disclosing the secret of success. "I owe success to one thing and one thing alone," he said. "Pluck, pluck, pluck."

One of his listeners interrupted: "How are we going to find the right people to pluck?"—Kentucky Mercury.

## Sunset Splendor



John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

**Reflections enchance the beauty of this tranquil evening scene**

## Daily Quotation

*NO quality will get a man more friends than a disposition to admire the qualities of others.*—BOSWELL.

## Peace Point

One hopeful sign is the aroused conscience of men and women who look upon war not only as a crime against God and man, but as colossal stupidity. War is not a process of nature to which men have to adapt themselves as well as they can. War is a functioning of human wills, and therefore can be conquered by good will.—Captain Brunskog (Sweden).

## Daily Anecdote

*A New Champion*

Many years ago, when America was just beginning to discover large enjoyment in the drama, Joseph Jefferson, the beloved American actor and creator of "Rip Van Winkle" on the stage, decided to build a theater in Chicago for the presentation of his plays.

By judiciously expending all the funds both he and his uncle were able to scrape together, the genial star succeeded in obtaining the construction of a playhouse measuring about 40 feet wide and 100 feet deep, unpainted, and undecorated, but withal a quite practical and serviceable theater building.

But now came a serious blow to Jefferson's hopes, and what appeared to be an insurmountable obstacle to the operation of his new playhouse. A reform element in the city, bent upon destroying the show business in Chicago, succeeded in having passed a heavy license against all shows. This license Jefferson was unable to pay —he had spent every cent he could find on his new theater.

At this juncture a young lawyer called upon the Jeffersons. "The matter of this ruinous tax has come to my attention," he said, "and I believe it to be a grave injustice to your profession. If you will place the matter in my hands I believe I can have the law revoked; but whether I win or lose I will make no charge. My sole desire is to see justice done."

The Jeffersons thankfully accepted the young man's support; and presently he appeared before the council in their behalf. He made an eloquent and impassioned speech, punctuated by numerous anecdotes about the stage which sent the members of the council into repeated roars of laughter. By humor and logic he moved the body, until they voted with unanimous accord to revoke the ruinous tax.

This was one of the first important victories of a young man destined for great things. His name was Abraham Lincoln.

## Odds and Ends

**For Fresher Foods**

Approximately 1,000,000 cars of perishables are handled by American railroads annually.

**Isolated at Ebb Tide**

The tiny harbor of the tiny island of Sark, which is the fourth largest of England's Channel Islands, and the world's remaining feudal state, is visited by steamers only at high tide.

**New Gold Strike in Nevada**

A rich new gold field is in process of development on a four-mile range in the Cimarron District, 29 miles north of the well-known bonanza camps of Goldfield and Tonopah, mining camps which produced $500,000,000 in gold.

## Did You Ever Wonder

*What a Keystone Is?*

A keystone is the central stone of an arch. In building an arch of stone, a wooden framework is commonly set up which holds the wedge-shaped stones in place until the center stone, or "keystone," is put in place, locking, so to speak, all the stones of the arch.

In the structure of the arch,

however, the keystone is not actually more important than any of the rest of the voussoirs, or wedge-shaped stones, which form the arch. But because of its central and commanding position, the keystone frequently is given prominence by decoration of one sort or another. (In Roman and Renaissance architecture, the keystone frequently was allowed to project beyond the plane of the other stones of the arch, and was decorated with figures, scrolls, or masques.)

The flat arch, consisting of two upright stones or pillars, with a third across the top, has been used ever since man used stones for building. The invention of the curved arch is credited to the ancient Babylonians. The ancient Egyptians also used curved arches in making the vaults or arched roofs over their drains, but did not use the arch in constructing their buildings. The Greeks used the arch sparingly, but arch-making flourished under the Romans. The triumphal arches of ancient Rome are still standing after the lapse of some 2,000 years.

Not all arches have keystones. In Gothic architecture the arch is pointed at the top, and no keystone is used.

Early in the history of Pennsylvania, the nickname "keystone" was given to it. The reason for the name is that in the forming of the Union, Pennsylvania occupied the position of the keystone of the arch formed by the three states to the north of it and the three to the south.—W. P. Keasbey.

## Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

**MOLE**

**The mole, in proportion to its size, is the greatest tunnel-maker on earth. Clocked by an observer, one dug 104½ feet of tunnel in 24 hours. Moles are very fond of angleworms, and carry on constant mining operations in search of them. Incidentally, moles have eyes, and are not blind.**

*A Safe Haven*

Willard, N. M.

A farmer was hoeing in a field one day, when he heard hounds baying in the distance. Presently a rabbit bounded over the ridge with two dogs in hot persuit. They dashed here and there in the young corn, circling nearer and nearer.

Finally, with one gigantic leap the rabbit bounded right into the path and squatted between the man's feet!

The dogs became confused and rushed on by. As soon as they were out of sight, the rabbit turned and disappeared in the opposite direction.

It had happened so quickly that the man was too astonished for words. The little animal had been quick to recognize in man a friend, and had instinctively turned to him for shelter.

**A Nation's Refrigerator**

The record-size meat-refrigerating plant in Buenos Aires can handle 5,000 cattle and 100,000 sheep a day.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Turning the Tables on Sticky Stanley*

By LE PELLEY

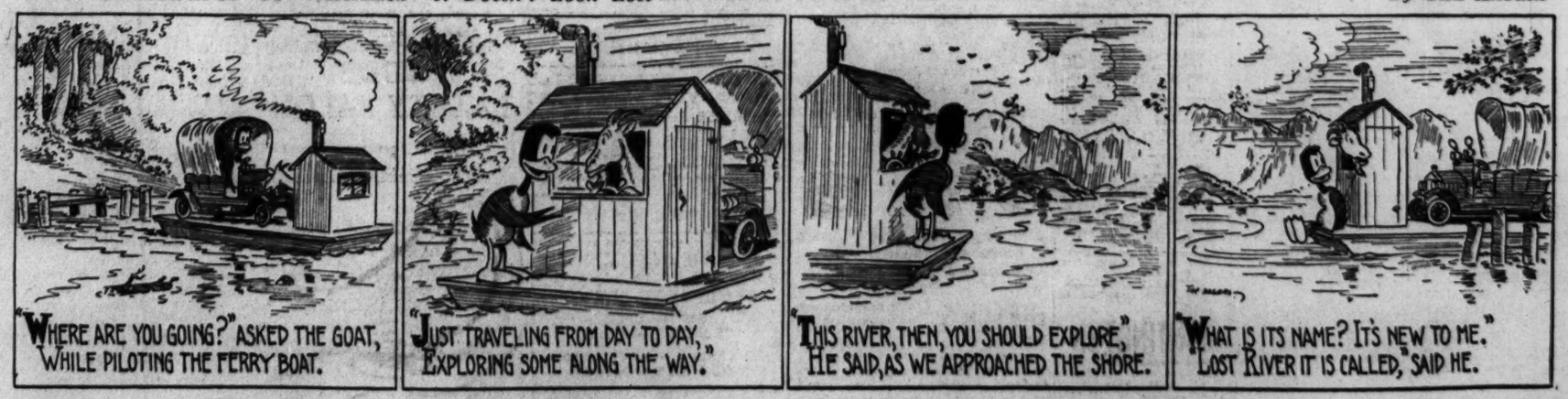
Wow— YOUR VOICE SURE GOES UP THROUGH THAT PIPE !!!
GET AWAY FROM HERE !!
NOW— WE'LL SEE WHAT DEVELOPS !
I HEAR SOMEONE RUNNING
Yeow!
THERE'S THE PERSON WHO WAS SO ANXIOUS TO GET RID OF US !
STICKY STANLEY !!

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wanted! A Few Sleepy Rabbits*

I was chasing rabbits today with my usual "success"—
When Susie came along and invited me to sit down while she told me a story—
It was about a turtle winning a race from a rabbit—
Well, all I can say is that no rabbit I've ever chased seemed very sleepy—

## The Adventures of Waddles—*It Doesn't Look Lost*

By THE HAGERS


"WHERE ARE YOU GOING?" ASKED THE GOAT, WHILE PILOTING THE FERRY BOAT.
"JUST TRAVELING FROM DAY TO DAY, EXPLORING SOME ALONG THE WAY."
"THIS RIVER, THEN, YOU SHOULD EXPLORE," HE SAID, AS WE APPROACHED THE SHORE.
"WHAT IS ITS NAME? IT'S NEW TO ME." "LOST RIVER IT IS CALLED," SAID HE.


PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

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PENNSYLVANIA

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## Wisdom Over Fear

The thoughts of the multitude are focussing anxiously on the Free City of Danzig. What is to be its fate? What will be the effect of happenings there on the relationship of the nations of the world? The answer to these questions lies much nearer home than we recognize. For what happens in this situation depends in large measure on how the wrong thinking now focussed on Danzig is dealt with. Each individual has the opportunity to deal with his own thoughts and seek for enlightenment, and so contribute to a right solution.

But where shall I look for enlightenment, someone may ask? Christ Jesus always looked to the wisdom of his Father to decide every situation. We are told in the Bible that on one occasion multitudes were gathered together into one place. Here were accumulated all kinds of troubles due to wrong thinking about God and man. There were lameness, blindness, deafness, dumbness, dementia, and many other discordant conditions—the effect, no doubt, in some cases, of envy, hate, greed, fear.

There was expectancy among the crowd, for they were there to meet the carpenter's son, Jesus of Nazareth, of whose power to heal they had heard. His thought was so filled with the glory, power, and inspiration of his Father's law, that he in no sense doubted God's ability to reveal His will in that place and heal every one. The result we know, for they were healed "every one," and the place was found to be a sanctuary of praise and gratitude with God's presence revealed.

Do we see the analogy between the accumulation of need that was presented in that place and the need of the present moment? It is not very different, is it? It consists of multitudes of misunderstandings about God and man and the brotherhood of nations, expressed in force, fear, hate, greed, envy, and selfishness. The understanding of God's law that Jesus so clearly manifested on all occasions is available today.

Let us each pray that wisdom will reveal itself in place of the fears and anxieties in our own hearts, and then further pray if we will, that this same wisdom may guide all nations and heads of nations to the unselfed understanding that will reveal the will of God only.

## Criticism in Emergency

In Britain sharp controversy has lately arisen about the place that party politics should take in times of international danger. The leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, Sir Archibald Sinclair, has been rebuked by the one-time editor of a great Liberal paper for untimely attacks on the Prime Minister, calculated, it was alleged, to destroy the impression of national unity. Ought not party politics, it is being asked in England, to be kept in abeyance in moments of great tension? Ought not party leaders to refrain from vehement criticism of the Government when the country is in the main united on the broad objectives of foreign policy?

It is clearly necessary to distinguish between one kind of criticism and another. There is all the difference in the world between a criticism which is directed in a niggling party attitude to gain a purely party advantage, and a criticism which aims at strengthening the action of the Government along the lines of national policy.

During the World War in Britain there was relentless criticism of the Government in 1915 regarding the inadequate supply of munitions, with the result that there was an unparalleled speeding up in the production of equipment for the troops. Such criticism was a duty. It was abundantly justified by results. But supposing there had been party attacks the only effect of which would have been to obstruct the Government in its conduct of the Nation's affairs, that would deserve unqualified condemnation.

There is one kind of criticism, then, in times of danger which is as essentially wrong as another kind of criticism is essentially right.

Sir Archibald Sinclair was emphatically in favor of the declared policy of the Government, and his proposals had no other aim but to make it more effective. It is clear that he sincerely felt that the introduction of Mr. Winston Churchill into the Government would help to banish all doubts abroad about Britain's intentions and so would tend to avert war. Whether his estimate was correct or otherwise is not to the point.

The fact is that when all citizens are agreed about the main objective of their country it is the bounden duty of public men to press for measures which they think essential in the pursuit of it. The impression created abroad by such frankness will not be that of a nation weakened by disunity, but that of a nation where leaders are being egged on from behind to ever more strenuous exertions in the formation of a powerful front.

## Shades of Mark Twain!

It undoubtedly would interest automobile tourists to learn which route Teddy the toad prefers in his homeward journey from Oakland, Calif., to Harvard, Mass. Teddy's owner, who attributes homing instincts to all toads, avers his pet heretofore has hopped home from Chicago, Dallas, and points in New England. On his way across the Rockies will he take the desert highway, hit the Overland Trail, or bounce up through the Redwoods and home via the northern route? Each has its partisans among transcontinental motorists.

Teddy was a year jumping home from Dallas, his owner relates. A correspondent therefore suggests that before leaving California he should be taken to Calaveras County, where Mark Twain's celebrated jumping frog, "who could get over more ground at one straddle than any animal of his breed you ever see," was trained. If Teddy's education were pursued to the logical end, he might equal Lindbergh's achievement and be re-christened, like the laundryman's boy, "One Long Hop."

## A Seminar in Labor Law

The special committee authorized by the House of Representatives to examine the administration of the National Labor Relations Act and proposed amendments has a large job ahead. The scope and ramifications of this law are almost as broad as the subject of industrial relations.

The personnel of the committee chosen by Speaker William B. Bankhead appears able and well balanced. It leans, if anything, to the conservative side, as presumably was desired by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, author of the resolution, now chairman of the committee. The other two Democratic members, Arthur D. Healey of Massachusetts and Abe Murdock of Utah, are pro-labor New Dealers. Of the two Republican members, Charles A. Halleck of Indiana and Harry N. Routzohn of Ohio, the latter was for ten years general counsel for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, an American Federation of Labor union.

While this group plans to begin work about September 7, the Labor Board has been moving on its part to soften objections to its regime. Recently the Board modified its rules to receive petitions from employers whose operations were harassed by jurisdictional disputes between unions.

A very reasonable case can be made for several of the amendments advanced in the last session of Congress by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska. There is much to be said for a ban on coercion or intimidation from "any source," for permitting greater freedom of speech to employers, for requiring severance pay instead of forced reinstatement of employees, for prescribing definiteness in complaints and promptness of procedure, and possibly for protection of craft or plant units in voting. These are some of the points into which the committee is expected to look.

It is to be hoped that the committee can bring back a unanimous report. Politically there might be forecast a majority and a minority report, Mr. Smith being joined by the two Republicans as against the two New Dealers. But if the group can and will pursue its studies to the point where an agreed statement of policy and an agreed draft of legislation can be submitted to the House of Representatives, this will be of utmost service to the next session of Congress.

## Elsie's Adventure

There's a good deal of rejoicing in animal-loving, but politically wise, circles that Elsie the elephant — lost this week down near Staunton, Virginia—has been restored to her friends. That's a bad country for an elephant to be lost in. Most of them have voted the straight Democratic ticket down there for a long time, and an elephant means only one thing: the invasion of the G. O. P. There's no telling what would have happened to a lone, unprotected elephant in the wilds near Staunton. Those of us who have a particularly warm spot in our hearts for elephants—not necessarily Republican—can hail the return of Elsie to comparative safety.

## Calling a Spade—

The "joint pressure" which Japanese leaders say Britain and the United States are exerting against Japan in China can hardly be laid to joint or even parallel action there by the two great English-speaking democracies. It arises rather from action which is merely coincidental. The British were not aware of Secretary Hull's intention to abrogate the 1911 trade treaty between the United States and Japan until that abrogation occurred. Had they been informed in advance of the step, British statesmen might have made a stiffer stand over the formula for the Tokyo talks.

Nevertheless, the coincident American pressure on Japan at a time when British interests as well as American are threatened has strengthened the hand of Britain in the Far East. The latest evidence of this is the change of tone taken by London over attacks on British property in China. Where in the past there might have been an inclination to accept Japan's current explanation of the bombing of British ships as a "regrettable mistake," today there is evident a readiness to put the real face—even if that must be the worst face—on such incidents. The British frankly announce increasing evidence that the Japanese air raiders at Ichang on August 6 deliberately singled out British property for attack.

The bombing of the American gunboat Panay looked like anything but a "mistake" and American willingness to face that fact brought strenuous efforts on Japan's part to make amends. Whether the Ichang bombings will have a similar sequel depends on the extent to which the Japanese Government's anti-Western propaganda has convinced the Japanese that erstwhile friends have now become implacable foes, and whether the Japanese people believe that these Occidental neighbors are foes of Japan or simply foes of the aggression perpetrated by Japan's military clique.

## Letters to the Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Opposes Capital Punishment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The circumstances surrounding the execution of two young men at the Massachusetts State Prison have aroused criticism of the State's present method of carrying out the capital sentence. A renovated electric chair and a substitute executioner apparently combined to make conditions which brought charges of "barbarism and inhumanity" from those opposed to the death penalty.

Outside the prison walls a mob of shouting and hooting men, women, and children kept a corps of policemen busy holding them in check. What place has this sort of spectacle in a so-called civilized community?

There are criminologists and penal experts who believe that as a deterrent the death penalty is ineffectual. If it is administered as a form of vengeance, it has no place in modern penal practice, which is rapidly growing away from the retributive motive and substituting in its place efforts to rehabilitate.

The burden to the State and ultimately to the taxpayer would undoubtedly be increased if life imprisonment were substituted for the death penalty but it is a burden which society should undertake, it seems to me. J. B.

Newton, Mass.

### John Heming and Henry Condell

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was at a recent National Theatre gathering that Jack Hulbert once more drew attention to the paradox that Shakespeare is represented in London by one insignificant statue in Leicester Square.

But he went further. He told us that during one of his wanderings in the actual City of London, that square mile devoted to finance, he came upon a small memorial to abiding riches. It was a plate in memory of John Heming and Henry Condell, actors and partners of Shakespeare in the Globe Theatre at Southwark. These two men, putting no price on labors which have proved invaluable to the whole world, collected together the poet's dramas, and published them. But for them they might have been lost to us completely.

There ought to be seats commemorating these two men in the National Theatre, so soon to be built in the Royal Borough of Kensington, in Shakespeare's name. John Heming and Henry Condell should share the glory, for without them, even Shakespeare's plays might have remained in obscurity.

London EVELYN HALL

### Federal Union

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to say how interested I was in the information that something was really being done to further the proposals set forth in Clarence Streit's remarkable book, "Union Now."

Peter Lyne's article in the Monitor on the British organization, Federal Union, has inspired some of my friends and myself to look into the question more deeply, and we find that enthusiasm for the ideal of world federation is cropping up among all types of people in this country.

The conviction is growing that a "United States of the Democracies" is not an idle dream but a present possibility. It is in fact the only logical solution to the world's problems of government and relations between peoples. R. A. J.

London

## A Barrier of His Own Creation

## Nordic Without Trying—and Urbane

*Leaves From an Editor's Travel Diary—XIV*

COPENHAGEN

New York's Fair has its World of Tomorrow, but Denmark is the country of tomorrow. If there is a more advanced civilization in the world today I've missed it. There may be places where mechanical gadgets are more modern. There may be places where social experiments have gone farther. There may be pioneer countries that look more to the future. But if you want to see how people will live when they have become really civilized and learned how to get along together, have a look at Denmark.

My thought of Scandinavia has always been colored by tales of the rough and rugged Norsemen. Probably nothing but a visit to Copenhagen would have made me realize just how much polish has been added to Norse strength. The Danes are Nordic without trying, upstanding, blond and clean. But they are also urbane, with grace, gaiety, and good manners. The sense of order is strong, though I did not think so the first time I saw a swarm of bicycles—Copenhagen has only 400,000 bicycles—milling through a square. But never did we see a smash or even a pedestrian leap for safety.

I do not mean to say that Denmark is exactly Utopia, but for those who have thought of Utopia in terms of slumless cities, industrial co-operation, organized and stable agriculture, 100 per cent literacy, well-governed cities, low crime and disease rates, secure and contented workers, highly developed social inventions, Denmark will give a very good imitation. Germany has taken great trouble to organize an excellent Strength Through Joy movement. I should say that in Denmark such a movement is not required, for the whole country seems to be engaged in a spontaneous happiness-through-harmony movement.

* * *

Fragments: Copenhagen is more like an English city than anything we have seen, particularly in its flowers and trees. Shops are the smartest in Europe. Traffic is almost noiseless. Some of the streets are old and dusty but somehow the bicycles and big cars flow through. Markets are lively and seem particularly bountiful after Germany. We ran across slot machines selling fruit—apples, cherries, oranges, behind little glass doors. "Smörrebröd—small open sandwiches with an infinite variety of "spreads"—is the best Danish contribution to cookery. At the hotel they served butter in pats three times as big as we had ever seen; we couldn't decide whether this was generosity, swank or a form of advertising. I understand unskilled workers get eighty kroner a week but some houses rent for only five kroner (about $1) a week.

The streetcars do a credit business. If you've mislaid your money they will let you pay another time, merely giving you a special ticket as a reminder.

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"Are you going to have another war?" I asked the elevator operator. "Only in the papers," he flashed back. That seems to typify Denmark's attitude. This little land borders on expansionist Germany. It lost Schleswig-Holstein once and got back part of it after the World War. Several thousand German-speaking people live on the Danish side today. War would bottle up the Baltic and stifle Danish shipping. Against a naval attack the Danes have a tiny fleet and some antiquated forts on the islands in the Öresund. For land defense they could muster about 40,000 troops, I was told. And they have a deep antipathy for Fascism. Yet the Danes seem to be about the calmest people in Europe.

Possibly this impression is misleading. I am sure part of it comes from a conscious effort not to think about war. More comes from conscious and intentional demilitarization. Denmark figures that she will not be attacked because she is practically unarmed. She is careful to give no offense. She offers no military threat. She is really defended only by a world opinion which would regard assault upon her like the robbery of a child.

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Denmark's trade is marvelously organized. A very large part of it is in the hands of co-operatives, particularly the export of butter, bacon, and eggs. No miracle of soil made Danish agriculture a gold mine. Hard work, intelligence, and co-operation are the main ingredients. There have been no special favors from nature. The fact that 92 per cent of the farmers own their own land is important. About one-half the farm produce is handled through co-operatives.

This big butter-and-egg man of Europe trades chiefly with England and Germany. And the proportion is about two to one. Most of it is controlled to the last notch by trade agreements. Recent years have seen interesting shifts. Formerly Denmark sold to England about four times as much as she took from the English, and bought from Germany four times as much as she sold. Today the proportions are one and two thirds to one with England, one to one and three quarters with Germany, an indication that totalitarianism has not improved German trade.

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Our sightseeing was incomplete: we missed the King. His unguarded morning ride through the streets of Copenhagen, mingling with bicyclists and trades people, is usually given as the best symbol of Danish democracy. But in Denmark even the King has a summer place. We did not go to see it but if it is as charming as the little patches that working people have where they go for week-ends, often by boat, it is but natural that summer visitors to Copenhagen have to look for other evidences of democracy. To me the people themselves were its best testimonial. Everyone seemed to express the attitude not of a servant but of a son, assured of his place in the household, expecting fair treatment and ready to give it. Democracy is much more than a political matter. The Danes have given it also a content of economic security and cultural competence which apparently makes the necessary adjustments easy. D. M. R.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Problems of Youth

A query answered by 20,000 young people, as reported at the recent convention of the Boys Clubs of America, produced the information that they consider their basic problem to be—of all things—social security.

Not blaming the youth, we think that's a shocking and deplorable answer.

Social security! . . . What has that to do with youth, or youth with it? A whole generation of youngsters, apparently—children of the depression—has skipped its natural worries and fixed its eyes upon social security. And they mean social security for today.

None of the depression's special havocs, we should guess, is any more likely to bring evil to the race than this laying of a clammy palsied hand upon the spirit of youth. More power to every youngster that struggles to shake it off!

Time was, and you don't have to go back to Daniel Boone or the '49ers—when youth was a time for recklessness and vision, not for security of any sort. Youth became feverish over experience, adventure, squeezing the heady juices out of life.

The vote for social security is no exclusive reproach to youth; it hits the world surrounding. Youth's defeatism is the product of hunger and opportunity withdrawn. But we don't believe it is a true philosophy any more than it was in frontier days, and the youth that forgets about social security is the one most likely to arrive at it by the time he needs it.—*New York World-Telegram.*

## The Wide Horizon

### Transcending Boundaries

By Prof. Harlow Shapley
Director of Harvard Observatory
From a radio address over Station WBZ, Boston

Perhaps some day we can understand and predict as much about the actions of men as we now understand and predict about the motions of the stars and planets. But that will be a long time from now. . . . The stars and planets follow the rules; but we have not yet been able to find or set up rules that men will continue to value and follow. We can't get together in our work for the solution of human problems, whereas in science, at least in astronomical science, we are cooperatively international. No national boundary troubles in astronomy.

There are at the present time, for instance, astronomers from sixteen different countries studying together at the Harvard Observatory. They have a common interest in the meteors, in the stars, in the galaxies, in the dimensions and meaning of the universe. They help each other. We have, for example, many telescopes in the ownership of the Harvard Observatory, but the photographs made with these instruments are essentially in the ownership of the astronomical world; they are used not only by members of our staff, but by the astronomers in several other observatories. Many of our photographic plates are made in South Africa—a station on a hilltop fourteen miles outside of the city of Bloemfontein.

You will have read in your daily papers, or will have remembered from your scientific studies, that the planet Mars is one of a number of relatively small members of the sun's family, even smaller than the earth and Venus. To me it is a rather dull and uninteresting object, and if I were on Mars I would certainly think the same of the earth. But, of course, the specialist in the observations and interpretations of Mars finds it exciting enough. In fact, at the time of this near approach one of the leading observers of the planet, Dr. Slipher of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., finds it worth while to travel thousands of miles to South Africa so that he can be in a better locality for observation of the planet. . . .

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There are, as you probably know, faint markings visible on the surface of Mars—visible, that is, to one with good telescopic equipment. The word canals has unfortunately been applied to these markings, and the word canals has led to too much interpretation, too much imagination.

Mars has seasons, the same as the earth, and there are changes in these markings with the seasons. All this indicates to the conservative astronomer that there is a possibility of living organisms, probably of a low form, on the planet Mars; to the less conservative, it indicates the possibility of widespread palpitating life on the surface of that reddish planet. But all are agreed that the average temperature is low and that the atmosphere is thin and that life such as we know on the surface of the earth could not exist on the surface of Mars. I prefer to leave the planet for a moment and go back to a little commenting on the internationalism in scientific research that is illustrated by the presence of our observatory in South Africa and the conferences that are going on at the Harvard Observatory at the present time.

There are three American observatories with branches in South Africa—Yale University, with its large telescope in the city of Johannesburg where an intensive program on the measurement of the distance of the stars is carried out, the station of the University of Michigan in the city of Bloemfontein where a special program on the measurement of double stars is the chief activity. It is with this Michigan telescope that Dr. Slipher has been carrying on some of his Martian observations while visiting South Africa.

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These southern stations are necessary in order to make broad and comprehensive our attack on problems of the stars. If we have as one of our goals for astronomical research the slightly self-centered inquiry as to how the earth came into existence—the earth and Mars and the rest of the planets; and when it came into existence, and what is the relation of its star, the sun, to the myriads of stars that we see around us—in short, if one of our desires is to know something about man's place in the universe, one of the first jobs is to describe and explore the universe itself. It may be that through studying the motions and separations and radiations of stars we can find out something about our own star and be in a better position to reason about its origin and its age. It may be that if we can study the distant galaxies of stars we can better understand the structure and motions and meaning of our own Milky Way galaxy. And once we know about the origin of the hundreds of thousands of millions of stars that make up our own Milky Way system of suns, then we are some distance on our way to understanding the origin of the sun, its past history, and the way it became possessed of the family of planets.

It is just in the hope that man can better understand his place in the universe and find out more about the working of the laws of nature that he has for hundreds of years gone to much effort in the study of this external world.

It is pretty clear to anyone who thinks about things astronomical that there is no immediate material gain from knowledge of stars, there is no bearing on the accumulation of food or of dollars; but it is equally clear that since man does not live by food and dollars alone, the study of the stars may help him in the non-material phases of his life. For there is poetry and philosophy and religion in the comprehension of sidereal affairs. It is obvious that from information about the motions of planets, stars and galaxies, we can derive deep conclusions about the passage of time, about the flow of energy, about the operation of laws of radiation and gravitation—all of which are raw materials for philosophic thought.

You have given me an opportunity of using Mars, not as a symbol of war among men, but as an excuse to point out that in the study of the universe, and the building up of man's knowledge, we cross national boundaries and many others of the human limitations. We are practitioners of the business or art of providing for the intellectual and spiritual phases of man's existence.